

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

THE VIRGINIA SCHOOL

EDUCATION IN
JAPAN

A LADY ATHLETE



VOLUME 7 See Editorials

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SEPTEMBER, 1954

The Editor's Page

Fair Exhibit Wins Award

The National Association of the Deaf exhibit, mentioned in this publication last month, was on display at the California State Fair, Sacramento, September 2-12. An average of over 75,000 persons per day attended the Fair and thousands of them passed by the exhibit, which was not far from the main entrance. Those who helped with the display, and all the members of the Association, can take considerable pride in the fact that the N.A.D. exhibit won one of two awards given exhibitors in its area. Since there were fifty displays in this area, winning of the award was a real achievement. It was a small plaque awarded "for the outstanding educational exhibit."

In putting on a display which qualified for such high honors, the N.A.D. had valuable assistance from a number of groups and individuals. The California Schools for the Deaf at Berkeley and at Riverside contributed handsome posters, as did the California Association of the Deaf. The State Department of Education sent a panel showing day schools throughout the state. The N.A.D. itself provided eighteen large posters showing numerous phases of life among the deaf. Hundreds of questions were answered and as many pamphlets distributed. Among the visitors to the booth were a large number of our deaf friends from various sections of the state.

The N.A.D. officials express their thanks to all who contributed to the display, and to all who helped with the booth. Regulations required that someone be in attendance at the booth at all times from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m., and a call for help brought a number of volunteers. However, Mrs. Rene Epling, N.A.D. Office Manager spent the entire time at the Fair and to her goes the credit for keeping the display in order and attractively arranged, which contributed considerably to the winning of the award. We are also grateful to Mrs. Winona Chick of Sacramento, Secretary of the California Association, who rounded up a number of helpers from among the deaf of Sacramento; and to Ray Stallo, Executive Secretary of the same organization, who came all the way from San Bernardino to assist at the booth for two days.

The Association has been promised a larger booth for next year. After the experience gained this year we hope to have an even more attractive display next year, and we shall set our sights on another trophy. Most of the exhibit, and the plaque attesting to the award, will be sent to Cincinnati for display at the 1955 convention of the N.A.D.

J. O. Hamersly Remembers N. A. D.

James O. Hamersly of Akron, Ohio, died suddenly and unexpectedly in his Akron home on August 25. He was 65 years of age.

The office of the National Association of the Deaf has received word from attorneys representing the executors of Mr. Hamersly's estate that his will provided generous bequests for the Ohio Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf and the N.A.D. A copy of the will enclosed revealed that his home in Akron was to go to the Ohio Home and a total sum of \$10,000 was to be divided among relatives of Mr. Hamersly. Remaining cash was to be distributed equally between the Ohio Home and the N.A.D.

The will has been filed in probate court and at this time it is not known how much will be received by the Ohio Home or the N.A.D. A newspaper report stated that the estate was valued at \$60,000.

This was a most generous gesture on the part of Mr. Hamersly, who was a life member of the N.A.D. and one of the first contributors to its Century Club. He was a booster of the Association for many years and he has helped in numerous ways, such as printing letterheads and envelopes in a small printing shop he operated. He was one of the original subscription agents for THE SILENT WORKER.

When details as to the bequest to the N.A.D. are known, they will be published in THE SILENT WORKER, along with something about Mr. Hamersly's life.

Volume 7

With this number THE SILENT WORKER begins its seventh year and in honor of its birthday we are putting its picture on the cover.

The publication is read all over the world, and the editorial office receives almost as many requests for information as does the N.A.D. office. In spite of its evident popularity, however, the magazine begins its seventh year on a precarious financial footing. It has always found difficulty in making ends meet, but during the past few months it has not been receiving enough from subscriptions and advertising to pay the expenses of publication. This cannot continue indefinitely, and if there is not an immediate upswing in subscriptions, the only possible alternative will be to suspend publication.

An appeal has been sent out to all subscribers asking them to help in getting new subscribers and it is hoped this will bring some substantial results.

The publishers are doing all within their power to keep the magazine going, but they need help from all who may be interested.

While we take pride in the fact that so many people read THE SILENT WORKER, we find that a great number of them borrow the magazine from subscribers. Because of the present financial situation, we hope that there will be no borrowing or lending, and that all who are interested in the magazine will send in their subscriptions and help keep it going.

The Silent Worker

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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COLOR ART  PRESS

Schools for the Deaf

R. K. Holcomb

The Virginia School

By R. Aumon Bass

History

One of the earliest public efforts to be made for the establishment of a school for the deaf in Virginia was by Governor James Pleasants in 1825. Three years later with Governor Pleasants' recommendation, Governor William B. Giles called to the attention of the 1828 meeting of the General Assembly of Virginia the necessity for establishing a school for the deaf. At that time the public in Virginia knew very little about the education of deaf and blind children. The idea of a school gained momentum year after year, spurred by several demonstrations of how the deaf and the blind children from other states were being taught. One of the demonstrations given in February 1838 was by Professor Frederick A. P. Barnard of the New York Institution for the Blind. They made several exhibitions in the State Capitol of Virginia before the General Assembly. Finally, on March 31, 1938 the General Assembly passed an act to provide for the establishment of the school for the education of the white deaf and blind children of school age. In the said institution there shall be two schools, each separate and distinct from the other in all respects. The school consists of separate faculty; courses of study; class rooms; text books and special methods of instruction throughout; one for the deaf and one for the blind. All white children who have a serious defect of hearing and vision so that they cannot successfully attend the public schools in the State of Virginia are eligible for admission in the school.

An appropriation not to exceed \$20,000.00 was made for the purpose of procuring the site and erecting a building, and a further sum of \$10,000.00 was to be provided annually.

At that time there were five schools for the deaf and four for the blind in the United States.

The schools were opened November 15, 1839 in rented buildings in the city of Staunton while the beautiful Main Building was under construction. The corner-stone of the Main Building was laid July 8, 1840. This school is situated on a tract of ninety-eight acres at the eastern end of the Main Street in the city of Staunton. The original building, known as Main Hall, is a central structure with two wings, four stories high. A piazza extends the full length of both wings. A third wing extends toward the north.

Robert Long, a distinguished architect of Baltimore, was chosen to draw the plans. His choice was a wise one, for probably no other architect of the day could have been so fortunate in blending entire convenience of arrangement with a high degree of architectural beauty. He planned and used Thomas Jefferson's design for the school.

From 1839 to 1852 the school had two superintendents, Rev. Joseph Dannie Tyler was superintendent of the Department for the Deaf and Dr. Jean Charles Martin Merillat of the Department for the Blind. After Rev. Joseph Dannie Tyler died in 1852, Dr. Merillat became superintendent of both Departments.



JOSEPH EWART HEALY

Mr. Healy became superintendent of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind on September 1, 1939. He had been educated in the county of his birth, Middlesex. Later he attended West Point Academy at West Point, Va., and finally entered the College of William and Mary, where he received his B.A. degree. He later received the Master of Arts degree at Columbia University. He began his career as teacher and principal at Red Hill high school in Albemarle County in September, 1910, and with the exception of three years in military service he has continued in education in Ashland, Richmond, and Norfolk. In Staunton he has been president of the Staunton Rotary Club, of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A., and of the Staunton-Augusta County Community Chest. During the first six years of his incumbency as superintendent, World War II was in progress. He, therefore, headed the school during a very trying period when it was exceedingly difficult to secure a competent teaching staff and efficient help in other positions. Under Mr. Healy's administration many improvements have been made. Among these might be listed a new refrigeration plant, a new dormitory and classroom building for large deaf boys, known as Darden Hall, a gymnasium named for T. C. Lewellyn, who has been director of athletics in the Department for the Deaf for many years, and the construction of a dormitory for large blind girls is now under way. From 1938 to 1940, Mr. Healy was president of the Virginia Education Association. About a year ago he received the highest honor in Scouting—the Silver Beaver—in recognition of his services to the youth of the Commonwealth.

In 1861 the Governor of Virginia issued an order transferring the pupils and teachers to the buildings of the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall) of Staunton, Virginia, and surrendering the buildings to the Confederate States for a Military Hospital. The troops took possession of the school



Administration Building at the Virginia School, left, constructed in 1839.



JOE R. SHINPAUGH

Mr. Shinpaugh became principal of the Department for the Deaf in September, 1946, following Dr. Richard G. Brill, who had been principal for five years. Mr. Shinpaugh was born at the Arkansas School for the Deaf, where he worked and played with deaf children. Since that time he has graduated from Galloway Academy and Hendrix College in Arkansas and has taken Master of Arts degrees both at Columbia University and Gallaudet College. He was at one time principal of the Montana School for the Deaf and the Blind.

on July 19, 1861. On October 1, 1865 the schools were again put in operation with a full corps of officers.

Education

The school provides a curriculum which corresponds closely with that offered in the public schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Every deaf child should have an opportunity to secure a *good* education and a thorough vocational training. The deaf children require a very complete and technical type of instruction in order to meet the exigencies of adult life.

At once the tool for acquiring an education and the very material of that education, language, must be taught directly and indirectly — all the time in every class — no matter what the specific subject matter may be. The acquisition of language as a means of communication between himself and the world must be our first aim in the in-



Printing shop at the Virginia School. Frank R. Hutchinson, teacher.

struction of each deaf pupil, and the whole educational program of the deaf child must be planned toward meeting this basic need.

Every deaf child in primary and intermediate classes does have an opportunity to acquire as much speech and lip-reading skill as possible. However, the school uses the "combined system" of teaching in the advanced department where necessary, and supplements speech and lip-reading with the manual alphabet. Writing form is a very important part of all classroom procedures. The "Combined System" makes possible better instruction for those pupils who have not acquired sufficient skill in lip-reading. Pupils who cannot make progress in an oral class are taught by the use of the manual alphabet. The sign language, although not taught, is used almost spontaneously by the children. Recognition of this fact is granted in the use of the language in assemblies and chapel services.

The deaf child will remain in the school for twelve years. However, when the latter graduates, he will have completed approximately nine grades of the public school curriculum instead of the usual twelve. The explanation for this difference in curriculum planning is that the deaf must spend three years in preparation for the first grade.

The total attendance as of January 15, 1954 was 450 deaf and blind children — 300 deaf children and 150 blind children.

Objects of the School

The main general objective is that everything be done in consideration of what is best for the children of the school and this objective is never lost sight of in making a decision. Every possible effort is made for the comfort, advancement and training of the pupils, with special reference to building character and training the children to earn a livelihood after they leave the school. In all cases, the children must be capable of attending to their own person — dressing and undressing, feeding themselves, etc. without assistance, before coming to the school. The following objectives have been listed for this session:

- a—To develop better reading habits in our children through the co-operation of the teachers with the librarian.
- b—To inaugurate a more comprehensive social program for the pupils which is to be instructive as well as entertaining.
- c—Never to lose sight of the principle of individual differences, and in this connection treat the child as an individual personality.



Left, Lewellyn Gymnasium, named for the director of athletics.



Elementary Industrial Arts. R. Aumont Bass, teacher.

- d—To fit the method to the child—not the child to the method; always avoiding the tendency to "pour the child into a mold."
- e—To give continued emphasis to achievement regardless of method used to get the idea across.

Vocational

With the rush in the kinds of business, leaders in our business world cannot waste time and materials in the hands of those who are not trained.

A good foundation for work is demanded. All boys and girls in this school for the deaf, no matter how bright or how slow in the academic department, are treated equally and admitted in the vocational departments at an early age, as so much time is needed to become skillful workers. We are giving vocational work that has proven successful in the past and hope to add more trades in the future since we are contemplating a new vocational building with latest modern machinery.

We are pleased that most of our former boys and girls are making good progress in the trades they have learned while in school. Those who have accepted jobs with little pay and have been patient while learning to use the latest modern machinery are doing well, own homes, have nice families, own cars and are good citizens — paying taxes, etc. We are teaching our pupils to shoulder responsibility in all things that come to them in life.

Physical Education

The Physical Education program is designed to develop healthy bodies and to instill those qualities of mind and health which make for self-control and co-operation with others. The deaf play basketball, football and baseball each

Shoe shop, right. T. C. Lewellyn, teacher.

year; and classes in calisthenics—touch-ball, baseball and softball are organized for those who cannot enter the more taxing competitive sports. Every boy and girl is required to take exercise each day. The blind have wrestling and track as their major sports.

Lewellyn Gymnasium

The Lewellyn Gymnasium is located on the slope of the hill above the athletic fields which are adjacent to the new Staunton Route No. 11 Bypass. It was completed and ready for use September 12, 1952 at a cost of \$447,000 equipped. It is of modified Greek Doric design — in keeping with the present buildings. The Main Building which was completed in 1840 is an outstanding example of Greek revival architecture in America.

The walls of the Gymnasium Building are constructed of brick and cinder block. The floors are of asphalt tile on concrete slab and steel joists with the exception of the maple floor in the



Supt. Healy with some of the school's young girls. He is like a father to the children.

gymnasium and the ceramic tile floors in the locker rooms, showers and toilets. The stairs are of steel construction with a glazed block wainscot. The slate roof is laid on fire-proof insulating plank over steel trusses. The building is 170' x 80'. The gymnasium on the first floor is 99' x 72'. The walls are of cinder blocks painted blue-green with gray wainscot. Telescoping bleachers which will seat approximately 750 people are mounted on the sides. The main basketball court is equipped with plate glass banks. The main floor can be divided into two auxiliary gyms for the deaf boys and girls by a net and canvas partition.

A large stage at the north end of the



building 31' x 53' can also be used as a gymnasium for the blind girls. There are also on the first floor lobbies, offices, school's record room, public toilets, athletic equipment room, and a blind girls' Scout Room.

The blind boys' wrestling and gymnasium room — 31' x 78' is on the ground floor. The walls are of painted cinder block and the flooring is of maple. There are also locker rooms, showers and toilets for each group; blind boys, deaf boys, blind girls, deaf girls and visiting teams. Sleeping quarters are also provided for visiting teams. A small apartment for a caretaker, consisting of a living room, bed room and bath is located on the ground floor. On the second floor there are boys' and girls' recreational therapy rooms and Scout rooms. The therapy rooms are furnished with physical therapy equipment.

Extra Curricular Activities

A party or dance is held at least once a month. The dances are under the direction of a social committee which strives to teach the pupils proper manners and appropriate dress, how to dance, how to hold conversation and to meet and introduce people. The girls in

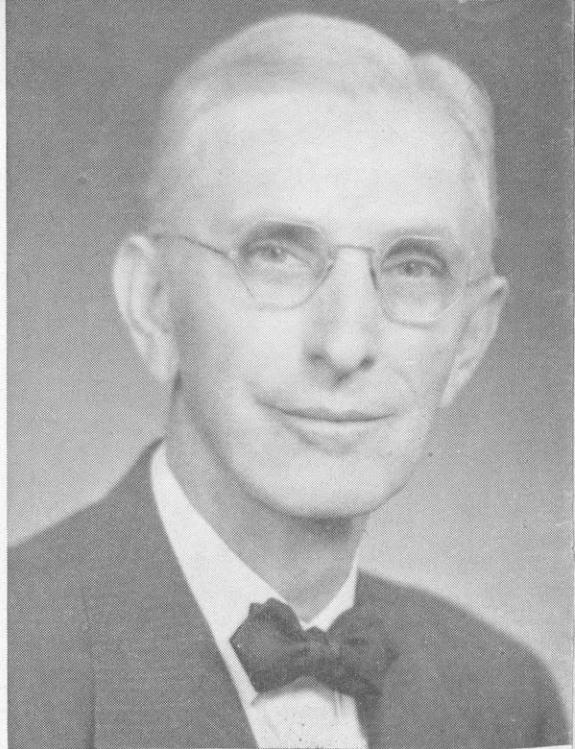
the Pep Squad form a disciplined social group around which these activities may be built.

Each Sunday evening, either the Literary Society or the Sunday evening Story Hour is scheduled. Here, the reading of good books and magazines is encouraged.

The boys have had Scout Troops since 1925 and are very active in Scouting. One of our Scouts in Troop No. 76, Edward McGann (deaf), attended the Boy Scout World Jamboree at Irvine Ranch, California, during the summer of 1953. We have had 19 Eagle Scouts in the Department for the Deaf. The girls have Scout Troops.

Religious Training

The pupils in the Department for the Deaf receive formal religious instruction during a regular class period at least once each week for one hour on Friday. On Sundays, they have religious instruction in Main Chapel; this consists of Bible stories, Bible discussions, explanation of parables, and the acquainting of the pupils with those passages which are the heritage of all people. On the first Sunday of each month, "Communion Day," each child attends the church of his choice in town so that he may partake of Communion. For



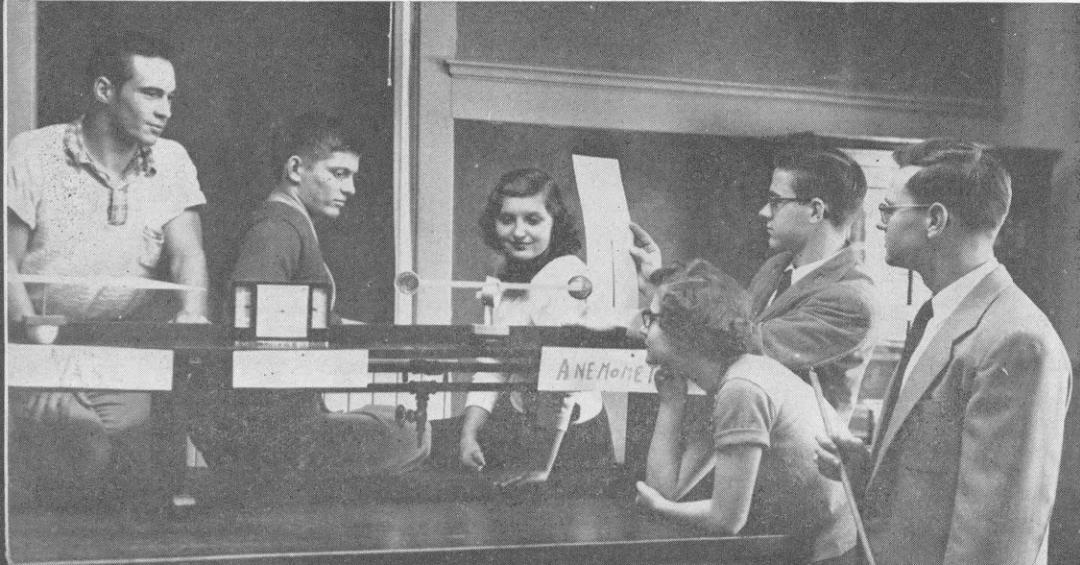
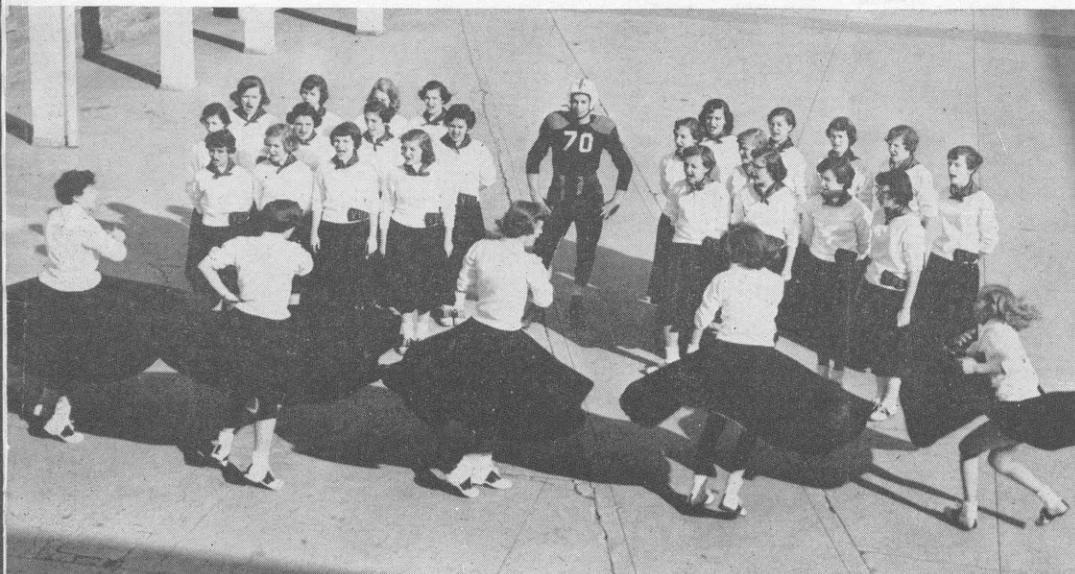
R. Aumon Bass, author of this article on the Virginia School. A veteran teacher, he is also secretary of the school alumni.

several years we have encouraged the older students in the Department for the Deaf of this school to join churches at their homes during summer vacation. But that plan did not work out due to their difficulty in understanding what their hearing ministers said in the progress of the baptism. So, we do not think it is well for them to take such an important step without understanding its significance. Each year many of them have come and asked us to help them out when they desired to be baptized where they could understand every word that their preacher said with the aid of an interpreter. We request each student to get permission from his parents with the approval of the superintendent of the school before any child is received into the church.

History of the Education of the Deaf in Virginia

We feel that the school is fortunate in having a valuable book "History of the Education of the Deaf in Virginia." It is the first History of this school. We worked on it for more than six years, and it went to press during the summer of 1948. The book is six inches wide, nine inches long and one inch thick with hard bound cover and about 300 pages with more than 125 pictures. The price of the book is \$5.00 including postage. The authors are R. Aumon Bass and Joseph E. Healy, Superintendent.

At left, top, cheering squad cheers the 1953 football captain, Ryland Thomas, who was unanimous All-American choice of THE SILENT WORKER, "The National Observer," and "The Frat." Bottom, a science class in 1954. Fred Yates, teacher.



SCHOOLING FOR THE DEAF IN JAPAN

PAST AND PRESENT

By Unosuke Kawamoto

UNTIL ABOUT 1870, there was no system of education for the deaf in Japan. However, in 1875, Mr. Toshiro Furukawa established Japan's first school for the deaf in the city of Kyoto, the former capital. Later, his school was expanded and he built the Kyoto School for the Blind and Deaf. In 1880, this small private school became one of Kyoto's Prefectural schools.

Tokyo had seen the importance of special education — for the blind, in this case — stressed by two foreign visitors as early as 1815. They were Dr. Henry Haudl, an English physician and Dr. Burchardt, an American pastor of the Lutheran Church. Fortunately, there was prompt acceptance of their efforts, particularly from those who had been abroad to observe education for the deaf. This group began work immediately on establishing a system. As a first step, they organized a society to collect funds; which unfortunately did not succeed until a large donation came forth from the Imperial family. With the end of 1879, sufficient funds had been accumulated to establish the first school in Tokyo. In February, 1880, the first blind children were enrolled, with deaf children following in June of the same year. At this time, one of the teachers read about a new teaching method introduced at the Second International Conference of the Deaf in Milan. I presume that this new method was the oral method.

Mr. Furukawa tried teaching the deaf by both speech and sign. However, he did not at that time know about lip-reading, and as a result met with failure in his oral attempts. The manual method became the accepted teaching method in his school. Later he invented a method for finger spelling, which was rather inadequate. Other teachers were encountering similar experiences.

In 1885 the government decided to support the school in Tokyo, and it was named the Tokyo School for the Blind and Deaf-Mute. In 1909, the education of the deaf was separated from the blind. The progress of the teaching of the former was drearily slow, and even by 1917 there were only 34 schools in all of Japan with an attendance totalling only 314 deaf children. An appallingly low figure!

In 1920 the principals of the schools for the deaf as well as those for the blind petitioned the Imperial family that their special education be more strongly supported and developed by the prefectural governments. The petition was first submitted to the Ministry

of Education where I was then working. I was greatly interested in the idea, and worked on a detailed plan to present the matter higher up. The Ministry of Education finally accepted the petition, and only a few days before the terrible Tokyo earthquake of that year, an ordinance for schools of the deaf and blind was granted by the Imperial family. It held glorious promise for special education in my country.

The Ministry of Education decided to establish a teachers' training course in the Tokyo School for the Deaf. In order to accomplish required research on education of the deaf in other countries, I was sent to America and Europe. In October, 1922, I visited the Perkins Institute for the Blind, upon an invitation from Dr. E. Allen, Director of that school. In 1923, I went to Clarke School for the Deaf, where I received excellent training and detailed information from Miss Yale and Miss Gavith. After visiting 20 other schools for the deaf in the United States, I proceeded to Europe, returning to Japan in 1924, there being appointed a teacher of the government schools for the deaf and blind.

So far as teaching methods were concerned, there was no noticeable change or progress during my studies abroad. In 1920, two schools began teaching by the oral method: the Japan Oral School for the Deaf and the Nagoya City School for the Deaf and Blind. The first school was established by Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Reischauer, whose daughter was deaf. The girl had studied at Clarke School and had shown such progress in speech that her parents were encouraged to build such an oral school in Japan — a generous and well-appreciated gesture. The second school was established as an oral center by Mr. Norikazu Hashimura, then principal and a firm believer in the oral method.

Immediately upon my return from abroad in 1924 — since I was already greatly inspired by oralism — I contacted Mr. Hashimura and some others who were interested in oral education. Following that, I set up a teacher training course in the Tokyo school for the Deaf, which was joined by many promising young teachers with great interest. After their education, they succeeded brilliantly in their mission; expanding the oral method throughout Japan.

The urgent need of and an appreciation of the significance of education for the deaf was brought home to the public by the ordinance of 1923. The Prefectural administration began to establish schools and encourage further pub-

lic interest in this field of study. This was the situation as I faced it when I returned from abroad. My first step was to introduce the oral method which I had learned in the United States. Progress began and continued, slowly but steadily until the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific and the Second World War.

These statistics should reveal a few facts in terms of our progress from those early days. In 1935 our total number of schools was 63, and our number of students only 5,320. Five years later, in 1940, 7000 pupils attended these same schools. Unfortunately the war took its toll of many of these after repeated air attacks, and according to information gathered in 1946, only 5000 pupils were attending schools.

This disappointing picture has cleared up remarkably since the passing of the law requiring compulsory education of the deaf between the years of 5 and 15. As a consequence, approximately 1500 to 2000 children have entered school each year. By 1952, the total reached 15,000 enrolled students. Next to the United States, this is the largest number of enrolled deaf students in the world.

Generally, Japanese schools are far smaller in size than most of the American schools set up for the purpose of educating the deaf. There is, in fact, no school in Japan that owns over 30 acres. In most cases, school grounds average between 4 and 5 acres. The majority of school buildings are of wood construction, and are not as well equipped as we should like. However, efforts are being made to improve this situation. Some of the schools recently built are in beautiful locations and quite well equipped with group hearing aids and audiometers. Some of our schools are residential and employ the cottage system.

In 1950, the first teacher training course was established with the creation of the Japan National School for the Deaf, which is affiliated with the Tokyo Education University. The school is one of the best equipped in the country. It has excellently sound-proofed rooms, a psychological research department and a fine set-up for various phonetic studies. This is our only school in Japan that has equipment for studies of phonation including a pitch indicator combined with a teletactor. A great deal of time is devoted to improving speech rhythm and intonation of the children. My one great regret is that group and individual hearing aids are extremely expensive in our country, and are there-

more difficult to purchase in the quantities really required.

With few exceptions, most of our schools do not carry sufficient vocational training. Generally, too, the programs are not as widely varied as in the United States. The following list indicates the vocational courses carried at present.

Courses	No. of Schools now providing them
Tailoring	13
Dress Making	60
Kimono making	41
Cabinet making	36
Bamboo Craft	10
Printing	4
Hair Dressing	20
Agricultural Training	3
Photograph, Blueprinting and Leather Products	9

On the average one school carries two or three of the above listed courses. There are, however, a few where most of them are provided, and where the deaf are employed in different fields of vocation.

Regarding sports among our deaf in Japan, baseball is their most popular diversion. Most of the schools have their own teams and hold games regularly in competition. Basketball is also very popular. Before the war, I should mention, national gymnastic tournaments were held with all our schools participating. We called it "Our Olympic"—and it is my hope that this little "Olympic" of ours will soon be held again.

In concluding I should like to say that in 1933 I visited the U. S. again in order to attend the International Congress on the Education of the Deaf held in the New Jersey State School for the Deaf. On that occasion I had an opportunity to interview many deaf people and to learn their problems and successes in America. I then met Dr. Arthur L. Roberts, President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, and exchanged many interesting viewpoints with him. These past memories are as vivid in my heart as if they had happened yesterday—it is my abiding hope that all teachers of the deaf in the United States and in Japan will develop close fraternal contacts, and cooperate mutually towards the furtherance of our common goal, which knows no borders, the improvement of our educational facilities to help the deaf achieve their maximum in modern society.

OPEN HOUSE and DONATION DAY

Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf
Torresdale, Philadelphia, Penna.

Saturday, October 2, 1954

Donations of Food, Clothing, or Money
will be appreciated.

If you cannot come, donations may be
sent to

Charles A. Kepp, Comptroller
9549 Milnor Street,
Philadelphia 14, Pa.

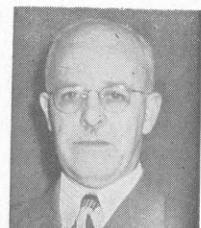
QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians



September, 1954

Q. What methods may be used to "kill" a motion? — W.J.S.

A. For mover: "I move to postpone the motion (main) indefinitely." When seconded, the chair will say, "It has been moved and seconded that the motion be postponed indefinitely. Is there any discussion on it? After debate, he puts it to a vote. If passed by a majority vote, the main motion is killed for the sessions. But if lost, it is still before the assembly for a vote.

This motion is misleading in that it is not a motion to postpone but a motion to kill; it is superfluous, and gives an unfair advantage to those opposed. It is very rarely used, and should really be abolished.

These motions are:

(a) "Table the motion." It is a method commonly used in many organizations. This method is undemocratic, in that it closes debate by a bare majority; it is another superfluous motion; should also be abolished.

(b) "Objection to the consideration." Rarely used. Terminology is objectionable.

(c) "Move to Refer" with the hope that it will "die" in committee. This is commonly used method. It is unethical, since the legitimate purpose of referring it is to have the committee study the matter and then report back its recommendations.

(d) "Rule the motion out," e.g.; on the grounds that it proposes action outside the field defined in the by-laws as the object of the organization; on the grounds that it is a proposal to change past action without the required previous notice; and on the grounds that it is unintelligible.

(e) "Close Debate" and then defeat the motion.

(f) "Withdraw the motion." If discussion adroitly and diplomatically indicates to the maker of the motion that either his motion is not sound or that it would not be wise to press the matter until a later meeting, he is likely to accede to a suggestion that he withdraw it. If he fails to do so, a motion may be made to order the motion withdrawn—which would require a two-thirds vote.

Q. Must members be present to vote or elect?

A. Yes, unless there is specific provision for absentee voting.

Q. Suppose after a member was elected to an office, it was discovered that this member was in arrearage in dues. What happens?

A. Usually a member whose dues are in arrears is still in good standing, if not in "good standing" he is subject to action by the organization, e.g.; he may be dropped from membership for failure to pay his dues. The by-laws should clearly define the procedures whereby a person is removed from membership. In many organizations dues are not collected until after the new membership year has begun when every member is technically in arrears.

Q. May a member be appointed chairman of a committee if he is in arrears in dues?

A. See above, the answer will depend largely on the peculiar rules and customs of the particular organization, but usually the answer would be YES.

Q. Suppose a member addresses the President and begins speaking before the Chair has given recognition. May the member continue speaking?—TRM.

A. No. It is out of order to occupy the floor until the Chair has given recognition. If a member starts talking without recognition, another member can obtain the floor by rising, addressing the Chair, and receiving recognition. Always address the President, "Mr. President" (or "Mr. Chairman") and wait until the Chair gives the proper recognition, thus giving you the right to the floor.

Q. How can a lost motion be brought again before the assembly at the same meeting?—A.B.J.

A. It may be brought before the assembly by making a motion to reconsider the vote. Say, "Mr. President: I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion, 'That' was lost." The Chair will ask you if you voted on the prevailing (winning) side. If you did, he may put it to vote. Debatable, if the lost motion was debatable when voted on, otherwise not. When the motion to reconsider is carried by a majority vote, it brings the lost motion back for the assembly's consideration. If the motion to reconsider is lost, the defeated main motion cannot be brought again before the assembly for that meeting. But the main motion may be renewed at any subsequent meeting.

Q. May a member who has the floor appeal from the Chair's decision?

A. Yes.

Churches IN THE DEAF WORLD

Wesley Lauritsen, Editor

God's Test

In a recent issue of This Week magazine George and Helen Papashvily related a story with the above title that is worth repeating. The text was that "God tries you with a little to see what you'd do with a lot . . ." The story relates that a very poor family came in for a large and unexpected sum of money.

The conversation in the community centered on how lucky the family was to receive all of that money and envy rose like a mist and the air teemed with self pity.

When one of the oldest residents of the community came home she cleared the atmosphere. Rather than considering the family lucky, she said that she always expected something like that to happen, that she could have told you it was bound to happen.

The old lady related that when Charlie, the head of the family, did not have a cent of cash to give to the hospital fund, he gave two days of his time hauling stone. Belle, his wife, was likewise generous and helpful, doing many little things for her friends. They always made good use of what they had. Maybe it was God's way of trying them with a little first to see what they would do with a lot.

We feel there is an excellent lesson in this for all of us — to make the best of it with the talents we have and when we do this God will give us more. In your own list of acquaintances you can no doubt name friends who have risen above the crowd by working steadily and making the best use of the talents God had given them.

Lutheran ministers at the Ephphatha Conference, St. Paul, Minn., seated, l. to r.: Rev. N. P. Uhlig, Rev. Theo. DeLaney, Rev. Geo. Krause, Rev. C. Bremer, Rev. Wm. Buer, chairman of Board, Dr. J. L. Salvner, Dr. Mayer, Executive Secretary of Synod's Board of Missions, Dr. Geo. W. Gaertner, Rev. Wm. Rohe, and Rev. W. Ferber. Standing, first row: Rev. D. Simon, Vicar Mr. Hoeman, Vicar Mr. Neisch, Rev. M. E. Mueller, Rev. F. Gyle, Rev. E. Scheibert, Rev. N. E. Borchardt, Rev. A. Jonas, Rev. J. Beyer, Rev. E. Mappes and Rev. D. E. Boerner. Last rows, l. to r.: Rev. F. Cordes, Rev. F. Possehl, Rev. R. Bailey, Rev. D. Thies, Rev. Theo. Frederking, Rev. O. C. Schroeder, Rev. Geo. Ring, Rev. Wm. Lange, Rev. L. Stacy, Rev. R. Mackensen, Rev. Wm. Reincking, Rev. C. R. Gerhold, Rev. Drachenberg, Rev. A. Hauptmann, Rev. M. Sampson, Rev. M. Kosche, and Rev. W. Westermann.

SEPTEMBER 1954—The SILENT WORKER



WESLEY LAURITSEN

News Travels Fast

One day a little girl was very naughty. Her mother sent her upstairs to her room so she might think things over. About an hour later the mother went to see the child and found her looking out of the window at children playing.

"Well, dear," asked the mother "did you tell God about how naughty you had been?"

"I should say not," replied the girl, shaking her head emphatically. "Why, it would be all over heaven in no time."

The Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf

Eight Protestant Episcopal clergymen to the deaf attended the Conference of Church Workers Among the Deaf convention, June 20 to 23. The gathering was held at the College of Preachers on the grounds of the Washington Cathedral, in Washington, D. C. Those present included the Reverends J. Stanley Light, Robert C. Fletcher, Edwin W. Nies, James Fortune, Otto Berg, Silas Hirte, Homer Grace, and William F. Lange, Jr. The wives of four of the ministers were also there. They were Messdames Grace, Lange, Hirte, and Berg.

Matters of general interest were discussed and acted upon. It was planned to give more effectual aid from the Conference Reinforcement Fund to worthy candidates for the ministry. Also discussed were plans for a religious institution, in the form of a camp, which will be held in conjunction with the next Convention of the Conference in 1956. It is hoped that at least one representative from each Mission may attend. Also, other persons interested in the church work among the deaf will be welcome.

The convention closed with an open forum during which the correct use of the sign language was discussed.

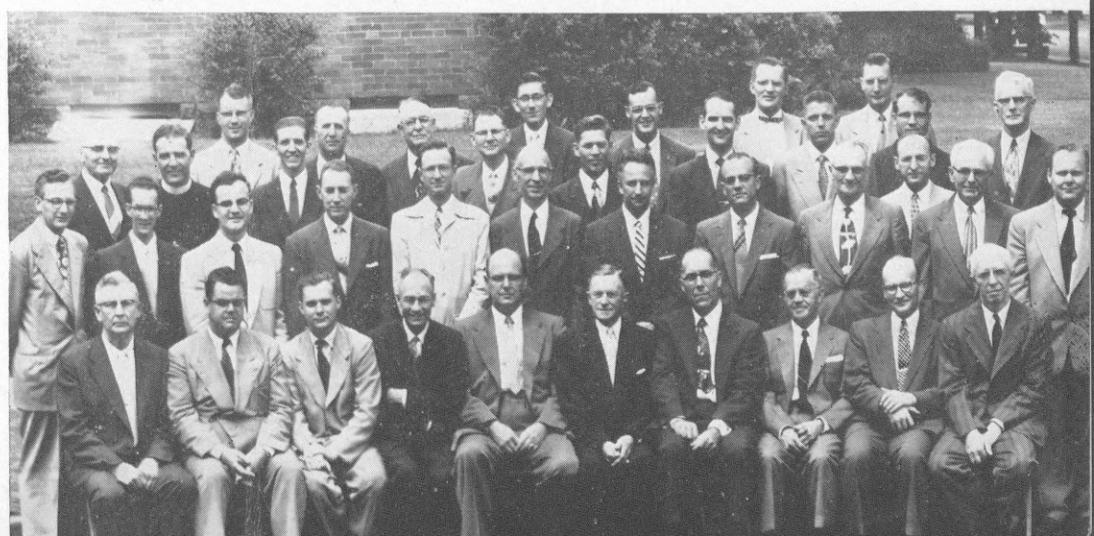
Lutheran Pastors Meet in Conference at St. Paul, Minn.

Thirty-nine Lutheran ministers to the deaf of the Missouri Synod met in St. Paul for their annual Ephphatha Conference. Also present at this meeting were the five members of the Board of Missions to the Deaf, and the Secretary of Missions of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Dr. Mayer. The Conference was opened with a communion service on Friday, July 1st. The Rev. Delbert Thies of Memphis, Tennessee, gave the opening sermon, Rev. Robert Mackensen of Madison, Wisconsin gave the daily devotions at the opening of each session, morning and afternoon.

New men to enter the field of mission work among the deaf at this time include William Lange to become a full time worker in the Los Angeles, Calif. area; and two vicars, Mr. Hoeman to work for a year in New York City with Rev. Krause; and Mr. Neisch to work with Rev. N. P. Uhlig in Jacksonville, Illinois. Under God's blessings this mission work among the deaf continues to grow and expand. We look for greater expansion as the deaf themselves continue to become more active and take over more of the responsibilities in this great mission work among the deaf.

The main essays were delivered by Dr. Geo. W. Gaertner, "Instruction and Information Essential to One Entering and Working in the Deaf Mission"; and by Rev. Rohe of Rochester, N.Y., "New Testament Church as Portrayed in the Book of Acts with Lessons for the Deaf Work"; and by Rev. Gyle, "Establishing and Developing a New Mission Field." A demonstration of Visual Aids in the teaching of deaf children was presented by Rev. Geo. Krause of New York City. Chapters from the Bible were interpreted into the sign-language by Rev. J. Beyer of Seattle, and Theo. De Laney of San Francisco. Rev. Scheibert of Chicago presented some of the "Signs that Can Be Shaded to Produce a Different Meaning." Rev. Kraus and Rev. Gerhold reported on "Liturgical Worship for Deaf Services."

Chairman of the Board of Missions, Rev. Wm. Buege of Minneapolis, encouraged the missionaries in their work and also presented Synod's budget re-



quest for the year 1955. The cost of this Mission Work for the deaf in 1954 amounted to \$164,516.45, and in 1955 the estimated need will be \$185,763.58. Most of this money is spent for salaries of the missionaries, traveling expenses, rent for parsonages and loans for church buildings.

It was reported that the FIRST DEAF MAN to enroll in a Lutheran Seminary to study to become a minister to the deaf is William Ludwig of Denver, Colorado. He will enter the Concordia Theological Seminary in Springfield, Illinois, in September of this year. The Seminary has already accepted his application as a student there. We hope that he will succeed in his ambitions and join in this ministry to the deaf. Mr. Ludwig was an honor graduate from Gallaudet College.

Church work among the deaf in India will begin in the near future. The Rev. Arnold Lutz who worked with the deaf in Sioux Falls and in Minneapolis is now a missionary in India. He was born and raised there. Because Rev. Lutz worked with the deaf here in America, and knows the sign-language, the Board of Foreign Missions has asked him to start work among the deaf in India. The Deaf Missionary Society of our Lutheran Deaf in the United States will use some of their money to help Rev. Lutz to buy things he will need to teach the deaf children of India about the Word of God. We look for God to bless the preaching of His Word to the deaf of India.

The deaf of the Lutheran churches may soon have a church-hymnal (song book). A mayor in Indiana, whose daughter is deaf, and a member of our Lutheran Church in Fort Wayne, has left a Memorial Gift to be used in church work among the deaf. This money will be used to publish a hymn book to be used in Lutheran churches for the deaf in memory of the mayor. Rev. Theo. De Laney is preparing the hymns for sign-language use.

All the sessions of Conference were presided over by the chairman, C. Bremer of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Vice President Rev. Geo. Krause of New York. Rev. Theo. DeLaney is the secretary of the Conference. The closing devotion was given by Rev. Donald Simon of Columbus, Ohio.

— ARNOLD T. JONAS

WANTED

Retired male companion to travel over U.S. Must be driver. Share expenses for gas and oil only. Stuart Evans, 1737 Pacific Avenue, San Leandro, Calif.

Catholic Deaf Convene in New York

A greater portion of over 1,200 Catholic deaf, moderators and friends of other faiths who attended the Fifth Annual Convention of the International Catholic Deaf Association at Hotel Statler, New York City during the week of July 18, "heard" the Very Rev. Canon William J. Hayward, of Manchester, England, in an address delivered orally — but interpreted in the signs — stressing the necessity of educating the parents of deaf children to the fact that there is no stigma attached to the use of sign language. The guest of honor to the convention, himself deaf and for over 35 years first as a teacher and then as the only priest in England and Scotland working with the Catholic deaf, pointed out that deaf children cannot receive the proper education unless sign language is combined with lip-reading.

The occasion was the convention's civic reception. On the same platform were other speakers: Commissar Henry McCarthy, representing Mayor Wagner; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Schultheiss, New York Chancellor representing Cardinal Spellman, and Marcus Kenner, of the National Association of the Deaf. Mr. Kenner conveyed the good wishes of the NAD and expounded the aims and purposes of this ever-vigilant organization to safeguard the deaf's proper place in society.

Canon Hayward also spoke at the banquet, this time boasting his newly acquired knowledge of the U.S. sign language, to the delight of everyone present. He used the signs to tell of the wonderful impressions he had received since setting foot on American soil for the first time three weeks before, and to express his appreciation of the warm welcome and wonderful hospitality that had been accorded him since.

Incidentally, the English prelate had said at a press conference the other day that "the American sign language is easier to learn and understand. It is more defining, clearer and more elaborate. Our system in England is based on pictures of ideas instead of letters and is very incomplete. In America, you can make signs, word for word, and we cannot." He implied that he was going to "import" the signs to his country.

One of 500 British soldiers from the famed Sherwood Foresters' Regiment, Canon Hayward lost his hearing in the World War I Battle of Loos, at the age of 20.

In addition to other speeches by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Maguire, Vice General of the Archdiocese of New York representing Cardinal Spellman; Rev. J. B. Gallagher, C.Ss.R., Chaplain ICDA, Buffalo; Marcel Warnier, President ICDA, Toronto; Jere V. Fives, editor of the ICDA News, Brooklyn;

William H. McGovern, Toronto; and Thomas J. Gillen, Chairman, ICDA Research Bureau, Elmhurst, N. Y., the banquet also featured stage entertainment furnished by the talented deaf themselves and emceed by none other than the incomparable G. Gordon Kappnell of Louisville, who seemed to have the knack of getting into the midst of things with his clever clowning tactics as well. Appropriate to the occasion were the renditions of the national anthem: "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Viola Armstrong of New Jersey; "O Canada," Mrs. Nancy Warnier, and "God Save the Queen," Canon Hayward. Rev. James Lynch, associate moderator of the Catholic Deaf of New York City, was the toastmaster, who performed his duty in a most creditable manner — both orally and in the use of sign hands.

In his address, President Warnier urged, among other things, every ICDAer, like a good Catholic, to join the Blue Army — a rapidly-growing movement in the Catholic world which is pledged to reciting the rosary and doing some penance daily to obtain peace for the world through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary. He pointed out that this Army now has over 1,000,000 members, which indicated that the warnings of Our Lady, in an apparition to three little children at Fatima, Portugal in 1917 concerning the plight of the world if the people do not mend their evil ways and turn to God, are being heeded.

The convention itself was a tribute to the efforts of General Chairman Richard Bowdren, of Jackson Heights, N. Y. and Honorary Chairman Rev. Walter Darcy, moderator of the New York Catholic Deaf, from entertainment and accommodation viewpoints.

Quite extensive was the excursion to visit off-the-beaten-track famous churches and shrines both in Manhattan and Brooklyn in order to gain a greater understanding of the Catholic heritage of New York as well as its more material aspects. Among those visited were St. Patrick's Old Cathedral which in 1844 the parishioners had to defend against attempts to damage it in the wave of anti-Catholicism and which saw the investiture of the first American cardinal, Cardinal McCloskey, in 1875; Chinatown's Church of the Transfiguration; the Shrine of Mother Cabrini; the Shrine Church of St. Bernadette on the edge of Harlem; the Regina Pacis Votive Shrine where about two years ago the jewelled crowns of the Queen of Peace and her Divine Child, valued at \$150,000, were mysteriously stolen and just as mysteriously returned by special delivery mail a week later; and

the Church of Notre Dame where an authentic reproduction of the Grotto Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes could be seen. This tour was arranged by Class Dome Tours, Inc., of Fifth Avenue, which even provided each ICDA tourist with a printed description of all the outstanding and interesting objects of sightseeing along the routes.

What would be a week's program for enjoyment without a dip in the water at a time like this? That was what they did — at Rockway Beach, L. I. where several of the conventioners saw the ocean for the first time in their lives.

The Grand Ball, which drew over 1,000 that Saturday evening to close the convention, was a fitting climax to the well-planned events which should stir, in the years to come, fond memories of the days in Gotham City.

On the sport side, in keeping with the program of the ICDA for Youth Movement, a softball tourney was staged at St. Joseph's School for the Deaf grounds. Only three Catholic centers entered their teams — Cleveland, Newark and New York City. The St. Columbkille's from Cleveland was the winner, thus capturing a very lovely trophy. This was the first sport venture by the ICDA under the direction of Richard Revelt of Cleveland. A basketball tourney somewhere in the near future is being contemplated.

Twenty-one chapters out of 24 throughout the U. S. and Canada sent delegates to the convention. Business sessions were divided into the following: three meetings for officers, delegates and moderators; one luncheon-meeting for moderators (the luncheon was on the Cardinal. It was something to rave about, they said) and three general assemblies.

Of significance were these revealing facts brought to light at those meetings:

As of June 30, 1954 after the fiscal over-all expenditures and incomes, according to the report of Treasurer Ernest Maitre of Detroit, the treasury fund of the ICDA now represented a respectable balance for the first time after those six organizing and struggling years. Moreover, up to convention time over 1,200 members were reported to be still in good standing which was an encouraging indication of progress being made.

Concerning the status of the *ICDA News*, a bi-monthly publication, the ledger showed practically an even break despite the ever-mounting costs. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to limit the allowance for expenditures on pictures to be published in the organ paper for six issues per year, to \$100.

The ICDA will compensate the officers for amusement expenses incurred during convention time to be effective at the current convention and thereafter,

it was voted at the assemblage. This new law will relieve the pressure on financial resources of future convention hosts and will tend to encourage smaller cities to put in bids for convention sites.

Thomas Gillen, reporting in his capacity as chairman of the ICDA Research Bureau, disclosed that two more Catholic deaf centers had been established during the past year — one in Idaho and the other in South Dakota — and also that 23 seminaries are now listed as having taken up the sign language course. Mr. Gillen told of the wonderful cooperation between the authorities of many state schools for the deaf and the chaplains assigned to look after the spiritual needs of Catholic pupils of those schools. But it saddened him to relate how the average outlook for Youth Activities in the Catholic centers, in general, was not so encouraging in these times of trends toward materialism.

The membership was urged to intensify their support of the drive for a Catholic school for the deaf in Northern New Jersey under the auspices of the Catholic Deaf Society of the Diocese of Paterson, now in its seventh year. Several chapters had made generous contributions toward that cause in the past.

Vincent Spicuzza of St. Louis was named chairman to head a committee of six — three moderators and lay persons — to find ways and means with a view toward making financial aid possible to further the mission work among the deaf and the movement for a Catholic school for the deaf anywhere.

A resolution was drawn up and passed that each chapter should select a committee of six ICDA members to act as a publicity committee in their own locality; the purpose being to keep the deaf in general aware of the ICDA and its works so as to win their interest.

The members' attention was called to the fact that the Rev. Thomas McCaffrey, a teacher at Archbishop Stepinac in White Plains, N. Y. and a religious instructor at the New York School for the Deaf in that city, had written a comprehensive history of the spiritual work for the Catholic deaf of the Archdiocese of New York and that the pamphlet forms were now being made available to those interested in that history. Father McCaffrey picked this subject for his thesis for a Master's degree from Fordham University and it took him a year to work on it.

Also worthy of note was the fact that Milwaukee outbid Toronto for the 1956 convention. In the meantime the St. Louis Catholic Deaf Society is proceeding with preparations for the 1955 convention in that city — July 10 to 16.

Molding Earthen Vessels

The faithful old school bell has rung again, echoing through the valley, the flag salute has been given and now the roll is being called — Yes, it's study time again in the Little Red School House. Just as it is in many other localities, school activities are buzzing at the Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington, where Christian Deaf Fellowship's Teacher-Interpreter is busily arranging the students' curriculum so as to include a course in Dactylography, the Science of Sign Language. Seattle Pacific College is an interdenominational Missionary College and the only Fine Arts accredited college that gives credit for Dactylography.

Christian Deaf Fellowship placed Mrs. Florence Jordan in Seattle Pacific College in 1951 and since that time she has conducted twenty classes in the Dactylography course; this number of classes does not include her summer semester class which she has taught each summer. There have been approximately 160 students who have finished this course since 1951 with plans to use their knowledge of sign language to assist the deaf in all walks of life, such as doctors, teachers, attorneys, missionaries and Sunday School teachers. Out of the group several graduating students are now engaged in their chosen vocational fields friendly assisting the deaf with the use of their sign language. One Formosan girl and one Mexican girl who took the Dactylography course are now missionaries to the deaf in Formosa and Mexico.

There has also been a night class of Dactylography especially for the parents of the deaf with the purpose of bringing a better understanding between the deaf child and his parents.

The SILENT WORKER has been a real helping hand in this project in supplying Seattle Pacific College with thesis material on problems of the deaf which created great interest among the college students.

A Church Class has been established consisting of the local deaf and the Sign Language students which is known as the Christian Deaf Fellowship College Church. This class has an enrollment of fifty and an average attendance of twenty-five. The class is laboratory experience for the Seattle Pacific College Sign Language students. This class adopted a ten-year-old deaf Korean war orphan, Kim Young Ya of the Presbyterian Mission for Deaf and Blind and are fully supporting her in school.

Among the various college activities Mrs. Jordan has established a "Flying Finger Club" among the college students for the purpose of gathering weekly for prayer and to study the need of the deaf world-wide.

— LAVONA THOMPSON

"The Macedonian Call"

The officers and leaders of the Christian Deaf Fellowship are quite busy these days getting to know their friends and fellow-workers in other lands. The acquaintance was made in various ways and now the stream of correspondence steadily flows between the Christian Deaf Fellowship and the religious leaders and missionaries of the deaf in many foreign lands.

The Christian Deaf Fellowship met the deaf of Sweden some three years ago when the organization was host to Rev. and Mrs. Martin Larsson, who are missionaries to the deaf in Sweden. Rev. Larsson, who is deaf himself, brought Christian greetings from the deaf of Sweden which he presented in the beautiful Swedish sign language.

Then the Superintendent of the Christian Deaf Fellowship opened another channel of friendship to several lands which he visited in 1952. Supt. John W. Stallings Jr. was privileged at that time to be the guest missionary of the deaf of England, Norway, Sweden, and Ireland. The hospitality and Christian love shown him by the lovely deaf of these lands brought them near indeed to the membership of the Christian Deaf Fellowship. This tie has grown until now the Fellowship is affiliated with the Deaf Christian Fellowship of Ireland, thus becoming an International Christian Organization of the Deaf.

In 1952 the CDF (as the Christian Deaf Fellowship is affectionately known among the Deaf) became acquainted with the needs, the cares and the joys of the Japanese deaf when Rev. John Maekawa, Japanese Missionary to the Deaf, visited ODF's fourth biennial convention. Rev. Maekawa is a hearing man but doing a wonderful work among the deaf of his country, his own beautiful daughter being deaf. His assistant in the deaf missionary field, Rev. Samuel Niwa, came to the U. S. last January to study in one of our Bible Institutions. Rev. Niwa attended all the ODF camps this summer and proved to be a great blessing indeed as he exhibited the unique Japanese sign language.

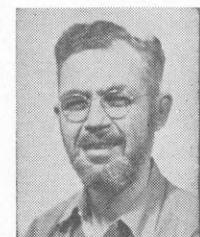
Not only from the deaf of these countries but the Macedonian Call has come from many other lands also. It has sounded from the Florence Swainson School for the Deaf in South India, the Hong Kong School for the Deaf in China, the Educational Foundation for the Deaf in Thailand, the missionary leaders of Switzerland, Australia, Scotland and others. The CDF has heard the call and, by the help of the Master, is faithfully responding spiritually by prayer, morally by encouraging words of correspondence and financially through a regular system of giving, as the Lord provides the funds.

— LAVONA N. THOMPSON

The Silent Printer

By Ray F. Stallo

969 F Street, Apt. 4
San Bernardino, Calif.



When the American Newspaper Publishers Association established a research department in 1947, the photo-engraving process was one of its first targets.

In the manufacture of engravings, the central problem has always been the reduction of the level of the nonprinting area without affecting the image. In the heyday of the woodcut, a steady chisel and a keen eye were enough. Not so today; metal is used instead of wood. Instead of the chisel, acid is used. The steady eye has been partially replaced by a photochemical apparatus that protects the face of the image from attack by acid, but as etching moves down, the metal under the image is laid open to attack. Only the surface of the image is immune. Unless steps are taken, the image area is entirely undermined before the nonimage area is reduced to the necessary level.

To meet this problem, another step was added to the engraving process. When the acid has penetrated a few thousandths of an inch below the surface, the plate is removed from the acid bath and powdered resin is brushed against the exposed flanks of the image. The plate is then placed in an oven where the powdered resin is fused by heat, thus sealing off the flanks of the image from attack by acid. This process is usually repeated four times before the nonimage area is brought to the necessary depth. This is what the ANPA hoped to eliminate.

During the ANPA convention, April 21-24, in New York, it was announced that the research work has effected a 75 per cent reduction in engraving time. Fully developed, it could mean a sweeping revolution within the printing industry. It could mean an enormous boost for a young industry: phototypesetting. It could open an entirely fresh field to the press manufacturer. It might swell film sales immensely.

The new process turns the job of protection over to the villain himself. The etching bath is treated with three additives which form a shielding deposit on the vulnerable flanks of the image as etching moves downward. No deposit occurs on the floor of the plate and etching proceeds there at the normal rate. No powdering is done and etching time is about five minutes. So far, the system applies only to magnesium. A new etching machine, especially designed for the process, has been developed and is now being produced.

The announcement of the new engraving development will stimulate a fresh wave of interest in phototypesetting. Type matter on a film negative can be converted into an engraving, but in the past it has been faster and cheaper for newspapers to set type on a linecasting machine, assemble the slugs in a form, stereotype the form, and print from the stereotypes. If engravings can be made fast and cheap, it may be possible to set type on film, make multiple engravings and print direct from those.

* * *

No need to hold your breath any longer, folks, here is the September supplement of the National Amalgamated Directory of Silent Printers.

Angelo Luke, Ludlow Operator at the New Orleans Item, New Orleans, La. Brother Angelo attended the Louisiana School where he learned the trade.

George A. Attletweed, Jr., All-Around Journeyman at the Transcript Publishing Co., Concord, California. Junior attended the California School at Berkeley where he first learned about type lice.

Alex Lobinger, Printer at the Detroit News, Michigan. Alex attended the Belleville School in Ontario, Canada. Seems they teach printing in Canada too for Brother Alex says he learned the trade in school.

Samuel Bentley, Printer at the Firestone Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Brother Sam attended the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. Years ago when we were considerably younger we remember bowling with Brother Sam in the Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association. Remember us, Sam? Carl Bunch, Linotype Operator, Durham Herald, Durham, N. C. Brother Carl attended the North Carolina School for the Deaf where he learned the trade.

George K. Brown, Linotype Operator, Morganton News-Herald, Morganton, N. C. Brother George attended the Ohio State School for the Deaf where he learned the trade.

* * *

It may not be so warm when you folks read this but as it is being written (in the middle of July) it is really warm. Of course you folks understand that it never gets hot or cold in California, just warm or cool. Even so it is so warm that our elegant beard is beginning to singe around the edges.

The Educational Front and Parents' Department

By W. T. Griffing, Editor

Education Editor Griffing went fishing and for this month he sent us the following article from the Los Angeles Times, written by Leon Howard. If the deaf child will read "trash" in preference to anything else, he should be permitted to read it, for he is getting some language from it.—Ed.

Each year in the middle of September I rearrange my bookshelves by putting away the volumes I have acquired for casual reading all summer and straightening out those that a professor of English will need during the school term.

The activity is always a thought-provoking one because I know that a good deal of my professing will be before students who have given little if any thought to books during the summer and will have difficulty forcing themselves to the physical act of reading.

Students will not come out for track unless they like to run nor for the glee club unless they like to sing, but they will register for literature courses by the hundreds when they have so little liking for books that they have never acquired the habit of reading. I would never discourage them because I know that they are seeking, somewhat blindly perhaps, for something they genuinely need. But I often wonder how they reach the level of advanced university classes without having acquired so simple and so useful a habit.

Librarians and teachers and many parents, I know, wonder about the same thing, and they seem generally inclined to blame such mechanical substitutes for reading as motion pictures, the radio and, more recently, television. The use of such gadgets undoubtedly takes up time that might otherwise be spent with books, but I have never been wholly convinced that they actively interfered with the cultivation of reading as a habit. I am convinced, however, that active interference often comes from well-intentioned librarians and teachers and parents, and I become aware of it at the beginning of almost every class I teach.

They interfere because they fail to realize that a youngster must learn to read as naturally as he walks before he can begin to profit from the written word. They often resent the aimless steps he takes as he slowly achieves familiarity with the printed page and treat him as absurdly as they would be treating a baby if they refused to let him use his legs unless he was going somewhere. They want to direct his reading into "worth-while channels" as though reading itself is a suspicious activity that has to be justified in order to be tolerated. They are, in short, firmly op-

posed to "trash."

Nothing, I have found, can upset these good people more than for me, as a professor of literature, to declare that I am all in favor of reading trash and have no fear of the effects of radio and television upon the literacy of the country so long as the drugstores are filled with comic books and gaudy paper-backed novels. There have been times when I have suspected the most soft-spoken of librarians or the meekest of teachers of wanting to tie me up, cover me with comic books and the collected works of Micky Spillane, and strike a match to the whole worthless pile. Their opinions of book burning seem to change when they can imagine a heretic at the stake.

Yet I have found that a student whose mind is well stored with trash is likely to be a good student of the best literature. For one thing, he has learned that books can be taken in quantities without pain and can be read as rapidly or as carefully as circumstances demand. For another, he has generally acquired a good vocabulary, and, for still another, he is familiar to the point of boredom with the cheaper values of reading and is ready to appreciate the unique values of the greatest books. In one sense he is the ideal student because he has mastered the superficialities of the printed page and is sophisticated enough to be taught what lies beneath.

For there is a great difference between the reading and the study of books—especially of those books which are described as "literature." The great works of literature all have a superficial interest which has kept them throughout the ages, but they also have a wealth and depth of implication which has made them rereadable by people whose wide knowledge and mature experience make them severe judges of what is commonplace and what is extraordinary and worth meditating. The study of literature, either in or outside the classroom, brings out these implications.

Some teachers and students are most attracted by artistic implications of literature and become concerned with the form and structure or the rhetoric of an author's work. By study they attempt to find out how he achieves the effects which make him permanently re-readable, and they take delight in their discoveries and in the application of what they learn from one author to the study of another.

Others are attracted by the historical implications of literature and are concerned with its revelation of various attitudes toward life and ways of thought characteristic of different people in dif-

ferent times. By study they attempt to find out what a book would have meant to a reader in its own time, and they take delight in the larger understanding of human nature and the traditions of civilization which they derive from literature and which give them a better perspective on the problems that beset their own times.

The best teachers and students are attracted by all the implications of literature and find it a stimulating and inexhaustible field of study. One of the most fortunate people in the world is the student who begins school in the fall with sufficient experience in reading to be prepared for the study of books, who finds a teacher capable of showing him the richness of implications he cannot discover for himself, and who is assigned the books that are good enough to bear up under intensive reading. He will experience the process of eye-opening discovery that education is supposed to achieve.

But the mistake that always bothers me at this time of year is the one of assuming that the books worth reading and those worth studying are identical. A youngster must have read a good deal, purely for the sake of reading, before he can handle the printed word with sufficient skill to study anything. On the other hand he can be quickly disillusioned with study if he is asked to spend his time thinking up artificial things to say about books that are worth reading but hardly worth talking about.

Although I am primarily distressed each fall by students who have not acquired the habit of reading with comfort and assurance, I am often shocked by the realization that many of them have "studied" such trivial stuff or else have studied good books in such a trivial way that they expect a course in literature to be entertaining rather than educational and are surprised to find that it requires an intellectual activity as great as that required by most other subjects.

The blame, I believe, falls upon the well-intentioned older folks who fail to distinguish between casual reading as a harmless habit of behavior and studious reading for a purpose and who fail to realize that the habit, like walking, must be acquired before direction is possible. By keeping "trash" out of a youngster's hands they make it difficult for him ever to grasp words that are worth while.

Whether it is heresy or not, my inclination at the beginning of each school year is to say, "Let them read trash, but teach them something with life in it." They will outgrow the trash quicker by plowing through it than they will by avoiding it, and in the meantime they will acquire a habit which is one of the least harmful and most useful they could cultivate.

With the Foreign Deaf...

By Paul Lange

In answer to a request by the Norwegian Minister of Public Instruction, educators of the deaf from five Western European countries evaluated the education and care of the deaf in Norway. Dr. Otto Schmaehl, Supt. of the School for the Deaf, Dortmund, Germany, gives a report of his part in the study in the November 15, 1953, issue of *Deutsche Gehörlosen Zeitung*. Following is a portion of his report:

We flew from Hamburg to Oslo in three hours, a trip which would have taken 24 hours by train. Norway has about three million inhabitants and an area of 220,000 square miles. The whole country, therefore, has a smaller population than Berlin. It is long and narrow and measures about the distance from Hamburg to Rome lengthwise. There are many fiords and islands of different sizes along the coast. There are no large industrial cities.

We were shown all the schools and other institutions for the deaf. First, there is the school for the deaf near Oslo. It is one of the oldest schools of Norway and accommodates 75 pupils. There are 9 classes with approximately 8 or 9 pupils each. Though the old building shows the shortcomings to be found in all old schools, a modern spirit prevails. Under Superintendent Ludvik Langaker, the school has been remodelled and many of its deficiencies removed. In the first place, all classes are equipped with hearing aids so that pupils having some hearing may have this developed.

There was also a class from Denmark temporarily attending school there. The schools for the deaf of Norway carry on an exchange of classes with those of Denmark and Sweden. The pupils enjoy the arrangement very much as it gives them an opportunity to become acquainted with other countries, other teachers, and other students.

In Oslo, there is also a kindergarten for small children, who are taught from the third to the sixth year. They enjoy as happy and active a life as those in our own kindergartens.

To become acquainted with the other two schools for the deaf of southern Norway, we drove to Holmestrand and Borre. Both are directly on the Oslo Fiord, where the children can both swim and row in summer. On this trip we also saw the section for the mentally retarded deaf children, which is connected with the home for the deaf at Andebee. Children who are unable to keep up in normal classes for the deaf are here taken care of and taught by teachers of the deaf and kindergarten instructors. These children are taught

to work and become useful citizens. The buildings and grounds have a nice agricultural location with woods, meadows and fields. Their gardens and fields have an area of about 200 acres. A charitable organization has rented the home and carries out its purpose with the aid of the state.

The country of Norway not only provides for its retarded deaf children in a special way, but also makes provisions for the gifted deaf in the "Alms School," the advanced school for the deaf. After completing their eight year course at their schools, pupils may attend this school another year. The school is being developed into a regular intermediate school.

Now we returned to Oslo and went from there by rail to Drontheim. The trip along the seacoast through valleys and forests, up over the high mountains and through the marshes, took fourteen hours. The further north we got, the more autumnal it became. The leaves on the trees had assumed the fall colors. The reddish-brown color of the grass on the marsh, sprinkled with the white flakes of cotton-grass, and the white background of the snow-covered mountains were an unforgettable sight. One always hoped to see an elk or wild reindeer in this solitude for both are still to be found in the wild regions of Norway.

Drontheim is on the Drontheim Fiord. Its school for the deaf is the oldest and largest in Norway. It is for the whole northern district which extends up to the polar circle. Pupils living in Hemerfest or Kirkenes have to travel five days and nights by ship and auto bus if they want to go home for vacation. Therefore, they can only go home once a year for the summer vacation, which lasts eight weeks. A new school for the deaf in Tromsoe, even further north than Drontheim, is planned. Many pupils would still have to travel several days to their homes in the far north.

The vocational training of the deaf in Norway is well provided for. In Bergen, there is a vocational school for boys, while in Stavanger, there is a school for girls. There the apprentices are trained in theory and practice for two years. Apprentice shops are connected with the vocational schools. The theoretical instruction is given by vocational teachers and shop teachers, some of whom are deaf. The boys, after a two years vocational course here, continue in a free apprenticeship in some other place.

It is different with the girls. After finishing their two year course, they se-

cure employment as domestics or at other work. They can learn art craft in Stavanger. It might be emphasized that the trade schools are wonderfully equipped. Two or three pupils are always quartered in small bedrooms and a really comfortable sitting room furnished with sofa and upholstered chairs may be used in idle hours.

Both schools are quartered in houses which belong to the Association for the Deaf and are rented by the state for vocational schools. It should be mentioned that the adult deaf hold meetings here in nicely furnished halls.

The trip from Drontheim to Bergen was made on board ship and took two days and one night and the one from Bergen to Stavanger one night. From Stavanger, we went by air again to Oslo over the Norwegian mountains.

Norway has model equipment for the schooling, higher education, and vocational training for the deaf. The state tries to provide for their education to the best of its ability and spares no expense to provide for all the cost of board and lodging, clothing, care and traveling expenses of its deaf pupils and apprentices. The parents pay nothing.

* * *

The school for the deaf at Dresden, Germany, celebrated the 125th anniversary of its founding last year. The school this year had an attendance of 350 pupils and employed 34 teachers. It has a kindergarten and a vocational school. In the latter, tool-makers and dental technicians are trained.

At recent races sponsored by the Dusseldorf Automobile Club the motorcycle race was won by a young deaf man, Edward Moehrke.

A home for deaf working girls was opened recently at Heidelberg, Germany.

The Swiss Association of the Deaf has been publishing a pocket calendar for the deaf for a number of years.

A number of deaf printers at Bergen, Norway, own a printing office.

The deaf of Yugoslavia contributed very materially to the restoration of their country after the last World War. Seven hundred deaf each worked 60 days in various building projects, such as restoring the beautiful highway from Belgrade to Agram.

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Correspondents should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, and engagements should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE
20TH OF EACH MONTH.

MINNESOTA . . .

Conrad Setran lost his appendix on June 14 and at the same time lost a lot of poundage in the process . . . Herman von Hippel was treated for varicose veins in June.

The stork has been very busy lately dropping bundles here and there — second daughter for the Bill Arnolds of Rochester, Minn., on June 11, second daughter for the Leonard Marxes of St. Paul on July 6, first one — a boy — for the Roger Lewisons of Minneapolis on June 23, name, Terrance Jerome, — second boy for the Louis Rygs on July 31, Michael — third daughter for the Warren Nasenes on April 29, first one, a boy, for the Cyril Popelkas of Glencoe, Minn., on August 13. There are still a few left on the infanticipating list — the Larry Staneks, the Jim Gremmels, the Dick Stifters, the Dick Opseths, the Johnny Schumachers, and the John Welches.

The Marvin Kuhlmans of St. Paul reported the most enjoyable vacation they ever experienced — fishing and catching flin flon in Canada — thanks to the guide they hired. They motored thru the beautiful country — The Pas — before reaching the fishing spot. It really was worth the money they spent to enjoy the 10 days of vacation in June — something they will never forget for the rest of their lives.

The Southern Minnesota Club held its carnival July 4 at the Donald Stauffer farm. It attracted at least 250 deaf people, mostly from the Twin Cities. Bingo was the main feature because of the excellent merchandise prizes being given away to the lucky winners. A chartered bus was arranged through the efforts of Alby Peterson; hence the reason for the large turnout there.

The Claxton Hesses of Pontiac, Mich., and their three sons were busy visiting relatives in the Twin Cities and on the eve of their departure the next day (July 1), they dropped in at ye scribe's home. Unfortunately, ye scribe was away at that time attending a special meeting of the MDGA committee. He was very much disappointed at not seeing the Hesses and not having a chance to reminisce with them.

A visiting deaf printer from Jacksonville, Fla., was impressed with the works of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune plant July 14. He was on his way home on the bus from North Dakota. Ye scribe enjoyed his acquaintance. His name — Mitchell Kalal. He said he knew Barton Clark, former Minnesotan, who is still at Jacksonville, Fla.

Marlys Rasmussen and Sheila Kile are wearing engagement rings. Lucky fellows are none other than Glen Samuelson and Mike Zroks, respectively.

New car owners are Harry Ginsburg, 1954 two tone blue Chevrolet Bel Air; Dan Kiriev-

sky of White Bear, new 1954 black Chevrolet sedan; Gordon Allen, 1954 Mainline Ford sedan. Happy motoring!

Larry, eldest son of ye scribe, suffered a scratch on the left eye July 9 when his bike slipped on a street near his home. Of course, his parents were plenty worried, but were relieved when their physician removed the bandage and pronounced him out of danger. It means just another gray hair for the old man!

MISSOURI . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hyde took Mrs. Hyde's mother, and their nephew, Jon Hambel with them on their trip to Ruthen, Iowa, St. Paul, Minn., and the Black Hills of South Dakota in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams also spent their vacation in the Black Hills, and went westward to Wyoming and Colorado.

Patsy Steinhauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Steinhauer of Leavenworth, Kan., spent two weeks in Denver with the Howard Kilthau family. Patsy enjoyed her stay so much and fell in love with Colorado and has insisted her parents move to Denver.

Clinton Coffey took his mother with him on his vacation this year, and they went to Southern Colorado to visit relatives. Clinton had planned a trip by auto with Hugh Stack beginning July 24, but Hugh's wife became ill and the trip was cancelled.

Louis Joe Weber, son of the Joe Webers of Kansas City, had 30 days leave from his base in Long Beach, Calif. Louis will be transferred to Alaska August 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Reiley of North Kansas City, Mo., exchanged their 50 Ford for a 54 model. They planned to go to the Ozarks, and to take their son to the boy scout camp at Odessa, Mo., but Jerry became ill with strep throat and the trip was cancelled.

About 150 friends attended the housewarming party at the Clarence Morgan residence on July 27th. They presented them a living-room set, consisting of a couch and two chairs.

NEW YORK . . .

Silvo Farrette spent a year studying drafting in Brooklyn and did so well that he was able to secure a very promising position in his chosen line of work. Congratulations, Silvo!

Eddie Cruikshank visited the Old Homestead on his recent vacation. There he met many of his former friends and school mates and greatly enjoyed himself.

Walter Schulman and George Gaska are two of a kind! They both have itchy feet. This time they've gone off to Mexico City and reports have it that they are having the time of their lives down below the border.

Lew Goldwasser is a man who has his welcome mat out at all hours. His apartment is so conveniently located in the downtown section that visitors from all over the country and even Europe make it a "must" to stop over for a visit with genial Lew.

A recent visitor at the Golwasser apartment was Miss Mary Smith of England and Mrs. Sally Pink of Los Angeles; the Dimers brothers from Boston, and Miss Verne Barnett of Denver, Colorado.

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Inside Greater Cincinnati

By Hilbert C. Duning, Publicity Director
1955 NAD Convention Local Committee

• Ah, Love!

One of our most charming members of the local committee for the 1955 Convention, Miss Ann Parish Garretson, is to be married and has chosen Friday, September 17, as the date for her marriage to Mr. Albert Frank Benedict of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is connected with a well-chosen flooring company in Cincinnati. So the rest of us on the committee are now assured that our Ann will continue in our plans for the 1955 Convention.

Ann and Frank, the committee joins me in wishing you the utmost happiness!

• Money-makers!

The All-day gigantic outing at Le Sourdsville Lake near Middletown, Ohio on July 18 for the benefit of the Convention Fund was the most successful event in history in the way of money-making, under the tireless co-chairmanship of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiefer, two of our local committee. They have now given us the most assurance of a real Convention in 1955.

The winner of a free trip to Florida happens to be a hearing fellow at the Cincinnati Times Star at which Frank is a linotypist.

Bessie and Frank, you did a thoroughly workmanlike job in handling the outing from beginning to end, and you deserve nothing but praise.

• Honored Guests

Mr. Robert M. Greenmun, Secy.-Treas. of N.A.D. and Mrs. Greenmun, on their way south, stopped in Cincinnati and were present at our regular meeting of the local committee July 24. So was Mr. Charles Whisman of Indianapolis, who accepted to be tourney chairman of the National Invitational Softball Tournament in Cincinnati July 2-3-4, 1955, during our 75th Diamond Jubilee Convention. More definite details will follow in the forthcoming issues of S.W.

Mr. Greenmun gave us a congratulatory speech in regards to our work for 1955 and assured us that the Convention will be the greatest in history. He is anxiously looking forward to it and SO ARE WE! Bob, thanks!

• Convention Progress

LeRoy L. Duning, my younger brother and chairman of the local committee of the Convention, announces that plans are progressing smoothly in all phases. A few speakers are now being contacted and a tentative program will soon be announced by our program chairman Mr. Casper Jacobson.

July 2 to 9 inclusive — those are the dates. Mark them on your calendar now and plan to be there at the Hotel Sheraton-Gibson in Cincinnati.



Are Mr. and Mrs. Max Thompson of North Hollywood, California, the only deaf persons owning a home with a swimming pool? Above are two views of the pool at the Thompson home, which they generously share with their many Los Angeles friends. Mary Max, their daughter, in the center of the photo at left, helped finance the building of the pool. A crack linotypist, like her father, on a Los Angeles newspaper, Mary Max was the first girl to learn the printing trade at Pasadena City College. The Thompsons purchased their new home two years ago and this spring they began construction of their swimming pool, which was completed in April. The pool is 27 by 14 feet, with depth ranging from 3 to 7 feet. A super filter system makes it unnecessary to change the water for years. It has a diving board, a sun deck, and an adjoining patio, and cost of maintenance is unbelievably low. Max, Mary, and MM are now sporting suntans that would do credit to the Riviera, and they glow with good health.

Swinging . . .

(continued from page 15)

Martin Sternberg recently hung up his professor's cap and donned a nautical sailing cap. All summer long our Marty has been steering his boat "Not Yet" up and down the rivers of New York. Pleasant sailing, Marty!

Sammy Lewis took to the airways recently and planed to Milwaukee, where he visited his parents and brothers for a week. Lucy did not accompany him and that is probably why he hurried back.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nadler were honored on their 20th Wedding Anniversary with a surprise party to which a great number of friends were bidden. The Nadlers received many lovely gifts and best wishes for many more years of wedded bliss.

At long, long last, Nat Schwartz up and "dood it." No, he didn't get married . . . he bought himself a car . . . he is already married anyhow! Now, Nat and the Missus are motoring far and wide and recently drove down to Norfolk, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Fischer went a-visiting to Indianapolis, where they had a joyous reunion with their daughter and husband and their lovely grandchildren, the Dick Kennedy family.

For years the Nicholas Giordanos and their two daughters have spent their summers in the mountains. This year they decided it was time for a change and hied themselves off to the seashore. They are enjoying themselves so much that they will most likely spend each coming summer by the sea.

The International Catholic Deaf Association held its fifth Annual Convention on July 18-24 at the Hotel Statler with well over a thousand attending. Guest of honor was the Very Rev. Canon William J. Hayward of Manchester, England. Rev. Hayward is one of the few deaf Catholic priests. Credit for the success of the Convention should go to the local committee and their moderators, in this case, Father Walter Darcy, moderator, and Father James Lynch, associate moderator; Mr. Richard Bowdren, President and General Chairman; Mr. John J. O'Connar, Assistant Chairman; Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, Executive Committee member, and Miss Madeline Reilly, Executive Member. Also, a lot of praise is due Mr. Thomas Gillen, Treasurer, and num-

erous other individuals. We must not forget those who worked so hard on the entertainment end; George G. Kannappell of Kentucky who served as M. C.; Miss Mary S. Gerver, assistant to Mr. Kannappell; Miss Collette Gabel of Ohio; Mrs. Violet Armstrong of New Jersey; and Miss Anette Bonafede of New York.

KANSAS . . .

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman have moved into a four-bedroom house at Park City, a growing suburb center town seven miles from Wichita. They intend to change a bedroom into a den.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Koehn of Wichita are remodeling their kitchen and dining room. They also altered the front porch. The Bill Litchenbergers, too, are fixing up their home this summer and are about through. The George Harms painted their house.

On August 1st, about 225 people swarmed into the Minisa Park at Wichita and enjoyed the free chicken and trimmings given by the Wichita Frats. Iced tea, pop and ice cream bars completed the menu. Nice cash prizes

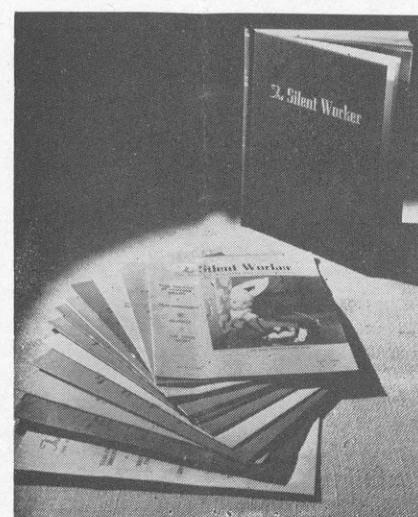
were given to the game winners. The highlight of the picnic was a good talk by W. T. Griffing of Sulphur, Okla. Quite a number of Okies including Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Johnson of Faribault, Minn., took the chance of meeting new friends at the picnic. Various Kansas towns were represented, too. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were in Oklahoma visiting her folks and will return to Faribault to take up his duties as a teacher in the Minnesota school this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Reeves and son of Oklahoma City decided not to locate in Wichita, and went to Denver, Col., where he hoped to get a linotyping job.

Kenneth Ayers died in a hospital at Osawatomie July 18 and was buried at Olathe. He was a brother of Thaine and Willis Ayers of Olathe.

A number of Wichita ladies who are not working get together on Thursdays to take in swimming and a picnic potluck. Two men on the graveyard shift take in the good time, too. Nice way to get away from the home chores once in a while.

Susan Baird of Overland Park and Orville



BOUND VOLUME VI

Volume VI of *THE SILENT WORKER* is now being prepared and any readers or subscribers wishing one of these handsomely bound books may order it now. Volume VI contains the issues from September, 1953, through August, 1954.

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Gordon of Olathe were married on November 29, 1953, it has been revealed. They are living in Olathe. Susan was a KSD 1954 graduate. She was the school football queen last fall and is a sister of Ruth Baird, who is entering her second year at Gallaudet.

George Dentin is now back in Wichita after several weeks stay with his son at Muskogee, Okla. Mr. Denton is practically a shut-in and is having heart trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Rushing, nee Mary Holmes, of Olathe, are the parents of a baby girl born June 18.

Raymond Whitlock and family of Hutchinson attended the Whitlock family reunion at the home of his brother, Leonard, at Division, Colorado, 30 miles west of Colorado Springs, from June 27 to July 2nd. It was the first reunion in 18 years.

While on their vacation in southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Doonan of Wichita met former Wichitans, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pratt and sons and Thaine Smith in Los Angeles. Mr. Pratt is working in a paper plant while Donald works in the North American Aviation Co.

Another Wichitan, Carl Robertson, has deserted Wichita for California. He and his family are residing at Bellomy, Calif. He is a bread company employee.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ruge and children of Wichita had their two weeks vacation with Mr. Ruge's parents at Alexandria, Minn.

Doris Heil, of Wichita, a member of a girls' ball team, the Steffins Dairy Belles, injured her ankle when she slid on a base and had to be benched for a few days.

During their two weeks vacation, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dibble, of Wichita, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Thompson at Winfield, and with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nanney at Newton.

Miss Mina Munz of Wichita spent part of her vacation in Kansas City and Olathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Sleeper of Durango, Colo., were in Wichita for a week, to look after their house and to bring her mother to Colorado from Missouri, where she was to stay with a cousin. They have bought a home in Durango.

Buck McAvy of Lincoln, Kans., was a visitor to the Wichita Club for the Deaf Hall one Saturday night. He hopes to find employment in Wichita.

Marian Smith of New York City was in Ottawa, spending two weeks with her mother. Marian is with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and a clerk-typist. She was transferred from San Francisco, Calif., to New York City last Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Crabb and family of Wichita and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller of Olathe attended the Miller family reunion at Osawatomie, Kan., on August 1st and met their cousin from Germany who is visiting in the States.

Mrs. Katherine Repp, nee Scheuerman, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, is visiting her mother and family at Otis, Kan., until some time in September. She attended the Wichita Frat Picnic on August 1st.

WASHINGTON, D.C. . .

Summer fun led us on the rounds where the mind was too lazy to think and the fingers too heavy to type. We're snapping out of it so here goes . . . The Gallaudet College Reunion and the Virginia Association convention proved successful turnouts and we can say the same about the District Golf Open. Orchids go to Leonard Lau, Fred Norman and Bill O. Wright respectively . . . Scratched off the sick list are Maree Cooper and Mary (Swain) King . . . Proud owners of apartment houses are Mrs. Isaacson and the John Davidsons . . . The Thomas Cuscadens, Jr. purchased a cozy home in Rockville, Md., and retired Robert Smoaks are going to bask in the sun day in and out at Fort Lauderdale,

Fla. . . . Kitty Coffey says she is breathing easier at her new apartment at Hyattsville, Md.

The National Literary Society convened to hear Mr. F. W. Schoneman, retired deaf teacher from the Illinois School . . . The local frats will make merry at the coming annual dance October 9th at Sheraton-Park Hotel, with Edwin V. Engelgau at the helm . . . The aux-frats are growing by leaps and bounds as of late . . .

Visitors: Sarah Holmes of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. John Wurdemann; Mrs. Bob Layne and daughter of Walnut Creek, Calif., guests of the Alex Ewans; the V. Johnsons and Mrs. Nettie Burns of Minneapolis; Bessie Henderson of Monticello, Florida, guest of the Bob Werdigs; the Clovers of Columbia, S.C.; J. Drapiewski of Cleveland, Ohio; Bernice Barlow, teacher at Georgia School; Rolfe Harmsen, Bismarck, N.D.; as well as numerous individuals attending the Gallaudet Reunion and Virginia Assn. convention.

Nancy Lee Davis, daughter of the J. Humphreys, made her usual flight to Peru to join her folks . . . Bob Werdig celebrated another birthday with another bit-o-celebration . . . The Steven Reinicks left the District after the birth of their first born to reside in New Jersey . . . Ivan Curtis had been ailing for some time and underwent a double hernia surgery . . . Roger Scott is challenging his ability at the fishing sport with the famed Roy Stewart tales . . . The Chester Dobsons' desires weren't granted when another male was added to the household recently . . . The Al Fleischmans vacationed with a trip to the Jimmy Davies at Pittsford, N.Y., Niagara Falls, Cooperstown, Grossingers and New New York City . . . Myron Lee obtained an ITU card and barnstorming to get established . . . the DCCD cage team elected John Wurdemann as their coach and Robert Hopkins as manager . . . The Mark Waits traded their old Chevy for a brand new Ford . . . The Fred Schreibers are enjoying the conveniences of their new home in Kensington, Md. . . .

Two weddings of note took place recently. David Carlson took Betty Cox as his wife . . . Meda Scott, formerly correspondent for this column, became the bride of Richard Hutchinson, printing teacher at the Virginia School . . . The Victor H. Galloway of Atlanta, Ga., flew up for the wedding . . . Perry Monaghan drove his Lincoln down from Detroit and returned with printers A. B. White and George Babinetz . . . Emanuel Golden has been attending George Washington U taking up a business administration course . . .

NEBRASKA . . .

Balloons and balloons all over the place! And the people apparently having a high old time playing with balloons! That was the general impression we got when we arrived at the annual picnic of the Omaha Frats, No. 32, on the campus of the Nebraska School for the Deaf in Omaha the afternoon of Sunday, August 15. It seems that the committee had hit upon the ingenious scheme of using balloons in every game and had most aptly called it "balloon picnic." The balloons, of which there must have been a bushel-basketful in various sizes and colors, were inflated, thrown, kicked, stretched, pinched, beaten and destroyed, and finally discarded. But the people had their fun, and it was just what they had come for. As sometimes happens at any public affair, a young, husky deaf man appeared and instantly became the center of attraction with his long and interesting accounts of life in Alaska at Fairbanks near the Arctic Circle. He is Jewel Coots from Arkansas, and has been living in Alaska where he has had employment in a restaurant operated by his brother. He is in Omaha visiting his mother, who is very sick. He says cof-

(continued on page 18)

Scott-Hutchinson Nuptials

Miss Meda Letitia Scott, daughter of Mrs. Julia L. Scott and the late Roger O. Scott, Sr., of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Frank R. Hutchinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, of Cranbury, N. J., were united in matrimony on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, August 14, in the presence of a large group of relatives and friends in the fashionable Calvary Baptist Church of which the Deaf Department is an affiliation in Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Chester H. Jones, associate pastor, officiated at the double-ring ceremony with Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, of Gallaudet College, as interpreter.

Given in marriage by her brother, Robert O. Scott, Jr., of Rockville, Md., the bride wore an exquisite lace trousseau with a matching veil.

Mrs. Victor H. Galloway, of Atlanta, Ga., sister of the bride, was matron of honor.

Mr. Mark A. Wait acted as the bridegroom's best man attended by Messrs. Thomas Cuscaden and William J. Stifter, ushers.

A reception followed in the lower auditorium of the church.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a graduate of Kendall School and Gallaudet College in the class of 1950, and her husband was educated at the New Jersey School for the Deaf at Trenton, N. J., and he also graduated from the same college in 1951.

After a wedding trip through the New England states the happy newlyweds will make their home in an apartment in Staunton, Va., within easy access of Virginia School for the Deaf where Mr. Hutchinson is an instructor of graphic arts.

— W. W. DUVALL

Library of Congress Gets Gallaudet Papers

According to a news report in the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, Mrs. Edward Denison Gallaudet, of Hartford, has given the Library of Congress the first installments of the papers of the Gallaudet family. They consist chiefly of the papers of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the American School for the Deaf, the first such school in this country. In time, the papers of Edward Miner Gallaudet, son of Thomas and first president of Gallaudet College, will be added to the gift.

The papers include a notebook kept by Thomas Gallaudet while he attended Yale, and a journal which tells of his studies in Europe in connection with teaching the deaf. The journal gives the record of his unsuccessful attempt to crack the monopoly on education in England, and of his later studies in France. A large quantity of correspondence is also among the papers.

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 17)

fee in Fairbanks is 25 cents a cup, and cigarettes \$1.00 a pack, but wages are very high there, such as \$200.00 a week for washing dishes, and \$500.00 or more a week for skilled labor. Anybody in Arkansas knows Jewel Coats?

The Charles Falks took off in their Pontiac for Mississippi the last week of June, making a leisurely drive through the Ozarks on the way, and stopping at Jackson, Miss., for a few days to attend the state convention of the deaf. Mr. Falk is no stranger to the Mississippi deaf, for he lived in Mississippi 8 years while teaching at the Miss. School 'way back in the 30's. He was pressed into service at the convention without any prior notice; he was put on the Resolutions Committee, and for the banquet they put him down for a 20-min. address. After the convention the Falks went farther south to Natchez, Miss., for a look at the ante-bellum homes for which Natchez is noted, and they called on an old friend of theirs, who is an embalmer and must be the only deaf licensed embalmer in the country as far as we know. Then they came back to Omaha by way of Oklahoma and Kansas and said there was one thing the same every day and everywhere: the heat.

Glenn Hawkins, formerly of Nebraska and now at the West Virginia School for the Deaf, was back home in Nebraska at two different times this summer; the first one in early June when he was enroute to his parental home in Hebron, Nebr., to visit his father and mother, both of them in the 80s, and the second time, 2 or 3 weeks later when he was called back by the death of his father. He

stopped in Omaha on the way back East and was at the Frat picnic the day before he left; in the evening he was entertained at a dinner downtown by the Tom Petersons and later at a small party at their apartment. Mr. Hawkins was for several years director of athletics and football coach at the West Virginia School, but is now moving to director of vocational agriculture with a house furnished on the campus of the School.

About 75 of the Omaha deaf gathered in a group early one night in mid-July and barged in on the Ben S. Delehoys at their house to help celebrate their silver wedding anniversary and presented them with a large, new and modern floor lamp of the kind that throws the light upwards. It was a complete surprise to Ben and Vivian, who had thought nobody knew how long they had been married. The house was filled to overflowing, with some people in the front room, some in the dining room, and some in the kitchen, and even some on the porch, and right on the front steps. It was one of the biggest wedding anniversary parties ever seen in the local deaf community. The Delehoys are, as everyone knows, good Omaha deaf people, and they have many friends. So here's to them. Congratulations and best wishes for another 25 years.

The Don Deys of Omaha went to California on a 3-weeks' trip after the middle of July, taking their entire family of three children and Charlotte's brother, Bill Barber, and even the family dog along with them in their car. In California they made their first stop at Martinez, where Charlotte's mother and sister live, and they had a family reunion. Later they toured the San Francisco area and visited the Oakland East Bay Club of the Deaf and there they met Abe Rosenblatt, formerly of Omaha. Then they drove down to Los An-

geles to be with Charlotte's brother, Albert Barber, who used to live in Omaha. In LA they just enjoyed themselves every day, visiting other former Nebraska deaf and going places, and finally the time came for them to come back home, and they left LA with such reluctance that it is yet visible in their faces when they talk about their trip; it is plain that they have not yet recovered from that big disease — Califomitis.

Other Omaha deaf people out of town on vacation this summer were: the Oscar Treukes to Verdide, Nebr., the birthplace of Mrs. Treuke, where they visited her relatives in the country, and poor Oscar couldn't adjust himself to the habit of going to bed and getting up at the same time as the chickens do; the Scott Cuscadens to Denver to escape the heat of Omaha and to visit their daughter, Mrs. Mary Elstad; the Everett Degenhardt to Hebron, Nebr., and Wisner, Nebr., for a visit with the parents of each. At this time of writing the Padens are in the deep South, visiting their son, Bernard at Kessler Field in Miss., and will stop at Fort Sill in Oklahoma to see their other son, Paul. Both of the sons are married, and Bernard has a baby. The Hans Neujahrs were vacationing somewhere in the South, but were supposed to be in Kentucky for a visit with Alfred Marshall at the Kentcky School. Perhaps the last to be out of Omaha on vacation will be Tom and Dolly Peterson in September, and they may go to California, first to see Dolly's son, Joe, in the Navy at San Francisco, and then to LA. California, here we come!

There were five members of the Omaha Frat Div. on the sick list, all at about the same time in July, and the secretary was a busy man for a while, writing to the sick committee and sending out S&A claims. The five were: Kenneth Matthews of Omaha, operated on for acute appendicitis; Steve Grudzinski with a broken leg, caused by a car knocking him down on the highway at night; James Jelinek of Omaha for removal of cataract from his right eye; Harold Nord of Manhattan, Kansas, in a hospital at Topeka, Kans. for special treatment after a severe shock from an electric saw; and Ed. Maier of Arapahoe, Nebr., in a hospital at McCook, Nebr., for removal of hernia. We are happy to say that all have recovered from their operations or accidents and are up and around now. Jelinek was in an Omaha hospital for a week and later was confined to his house for two weeks, and he had many callers, both deaf and hearing, who were most anxious about his eye. It has been getting better all the time, though slowly, and now Jim is changing glasses and will be able to see well.

As a prelude to the new basketball season coming soon and also as a change from the usual picnic for the local deaf in the summer, there was a motion picture show at Swedish Hall in Omaha Sunday night, August 22, under the auspices of the Omaha Club of the Deaf. Tom Peterson was the chairman and those on the committee were Dolly Peterson, Frank and Alice Milana, Harold and Eileen Poeh, and Everett and Ruth Degenhardt. The films shown came direct from the AAAD through Troy Hill of Dallas, Texas, AAAD President, and they were of different deaf people and athletes, and there were some shots of recent AAAD basketball tournaments, and also some football games at Olathe, Kansas, between Kansas and Oklahoma, and between Kansas and Illinois. The films were good and they certainly provided amusement for the people present. Any deaf person always gets a kick out of seeing other deaf people in a film, and that is an irrefutable fact. There were about 50 at the OCD show, and it happened that there was a big rain the same time, which undoubtedly prevented many others from coming.

SAY HEY!!! LOOK!!!

Let's Go and Enjoy the Swellegant NIGHT OF THRILLS and BOX SUPPER SOCIAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23 • GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Florida Ave. at end of 7th and 8th Sts., N.E. Washington, D.C.

FOOTBALL GAME: Kickoff time, 2:00 p.m. at Gallaudet College (game admission is extra and will be announced at game time)

BOX SUPPER: 5:00-7:30 p.m. on Kendall Green. Featuring choices of the popular Hot Shoppe's Baked Ham, French Fried Shrimp, or Golden Brown Fried Half Chicken with Potato Salad, etc. Coffee and Punch.

COMBINATION ADMISSION

(Box Supper and "Night of Thrills" only)

Adults \$1.50
Students and Children 1.25

NIGHT OF THRILLS: 7:30 p.m.

Featuring New York City's famed globetrotting **Mario Santin's** movie traveltalk of 1953 Deaf Olympics International; the gifted story-telling **Frank Hoppaugh** of Orange, N.J.; and the famous **Geo. Gordon Kannapell** and **Mary Susan Grever** of Louisville. Also adult and student presentations supervised by **Mrs. Marcellus (Edith) Allerup Kleberg** and Gallaudet's Professor **Robert Panara**.

ENTERTAINMENT ADMISSION

("Night of Thrills" only)

Adults \$1.00
Students and Children35

For Additional Information, Write to

Richard O. Wright, 2730 74th Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland

Co-sponsored by the N.A.D. and Gallaudet College

WISCONSIN . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zola, Mr. John J. Poplawski, Mrs. Evelyn Yolles, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Fields, and James Campbell, all of Milwaukee, and Clyde Herberlein of Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Cordano of Delevan; John Kuglitsch, also of Delevan, and others not known to the correspondent went to Minneapolis, Minn., to attend the Midwest Deaf Golf Association's 7th annual tournament on August 7th and 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell are now happy for they finally purchased a home in North Milwaukee recently. They had lived in a house trailer since moving from Kansas City, Mo.

Sam Lewis of New York City was in Milwaukee visiting his parents and relatives.

Mrs. Anna Hoffman Plunkett and Mrs. Evelyn Hoffman Lucht lost their mother recently. Mrs. Plunkett moved to Wausau, Wisc., to take care of her mother until death claimed her. Mrs. Plunkett's late husband, Henry, was a president of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, and of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Milwaukee Division, years ago.

Mrs. Lucille Reuter, treasurer of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, lost her 71-year-old father last month, July.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron MacDaniel are the proud parents of their first born — a girl born July 21, 1954.

Mrs. Nona DeLap, nee Cass, of Rockford, Illinois, and Mr. Albert C. H. Stender, are engaged to be married in the spring of 1955. Mr. Stender is a member of the National Association of the Deaf Century Club, and moved to Milwaukee years ago from North Carolina.

Chester Janczak lost his deaf brother, Felix, on June 27 after a long illness.

OHIO . . .

Fourth of July found many of the Akronite Gallaudetians at a picnic at Coon Hollow, a part of Sand Run Metropolitan Park. Visitors at this picnic were: Mrs. Lewis of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Philip Cadwell of Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. Ross Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Long, all of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Anthony, formerly of Omaha, Neb., but now of Akron, Rev. and Mrs. Homer Grace of Denver, Colo., Mr. and Mrs. C. Teeple, of Niles, Ohio, and Mrs. H. Wroth Hetzler of Youngstown, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb of Sioux Falls, S. D., vacationed in Akron with Mrs. Holcomb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Stakley.

Lilly Andrewjeski toured in Mississippi for two months, leaving Akron the latter part of May and returning in July, bringing her niece and nephew — er, ah, grandniece and grandnephew, and his wife — Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Mississippi.

Mrs. H. W. Smith's only daughter, Pat (Mrs. H. Henson), of Washington, D. C., is moving to Italy with her husband and two children to stay for two years. Harold is in the Navy, and will be taking up a Naval job in Italy, starting this fall.

Mrs. Sam Boggs and Mrs. Virginia Dille are now on a 3-week vacation, touring California. They expect to be back the weekend of August 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Harper and family of Bedford, Va., were the weekend visitors at the Abbott abode August 6-9. They were enroute to Wisconsin for their vacation and to pick up their eldest son, Tommy, who has been in a Wisconsin camp all summer, and also Mr. Harper's mother, who was visiting with her relatives in Wisconsin.

(continued on page 20)

Here is Driz Blanc's bowling form, as she throws for a strike.

Children of the Deaf . . .

A Great Lady Athlete

Drusilla Blanc, a hearing daughter of Henry Blanc and Mrs. Rosie (Pope) Zamberlan, who hails from Richmond, California, has a scrapbook full of newspaper clippings and photographs testifying for her exploits in various branches of athletics. You can hardly mention a single sport in which Drusilla, or Driz, as she is called by her friends, is not proficient.

When she was in Richmond High School, she was a member of the women's varsity basketball team and also won letters in other sports, such as tennis, swimming, volleyball, golf and softball.

Upon graduation from high school, Driz kept up her interest in sports by joining the Richmond Women's Athletic Club basketball team which went on to win the championship of the Oakland Women's Basketball League.

However, Driz did not find her chief interest until she took up bowling. Being a natural athlete, she quickly picked up good form and soon averaged around 172, with frequent 200 games.

After only three seasons of bowling, she made headlines in local newspapers by capturing all three individual crowns in an annual Oakland Women's Bowling Association tournament, being the youngest and first girl to do so. She made a scratch total of 1589, the Class A singles with a 594 and sharing the Class A doubles with another girl on a 1069 score, in 1948. The record still stands.

Driz' latest triumph was headlined in the local papers again in the spring of 1954. Here's a quote: "Three records

13th Annual OAKLAND WOMAN'S BOWLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

SPONSORED BY OAKLAND POST-ENQUIRER



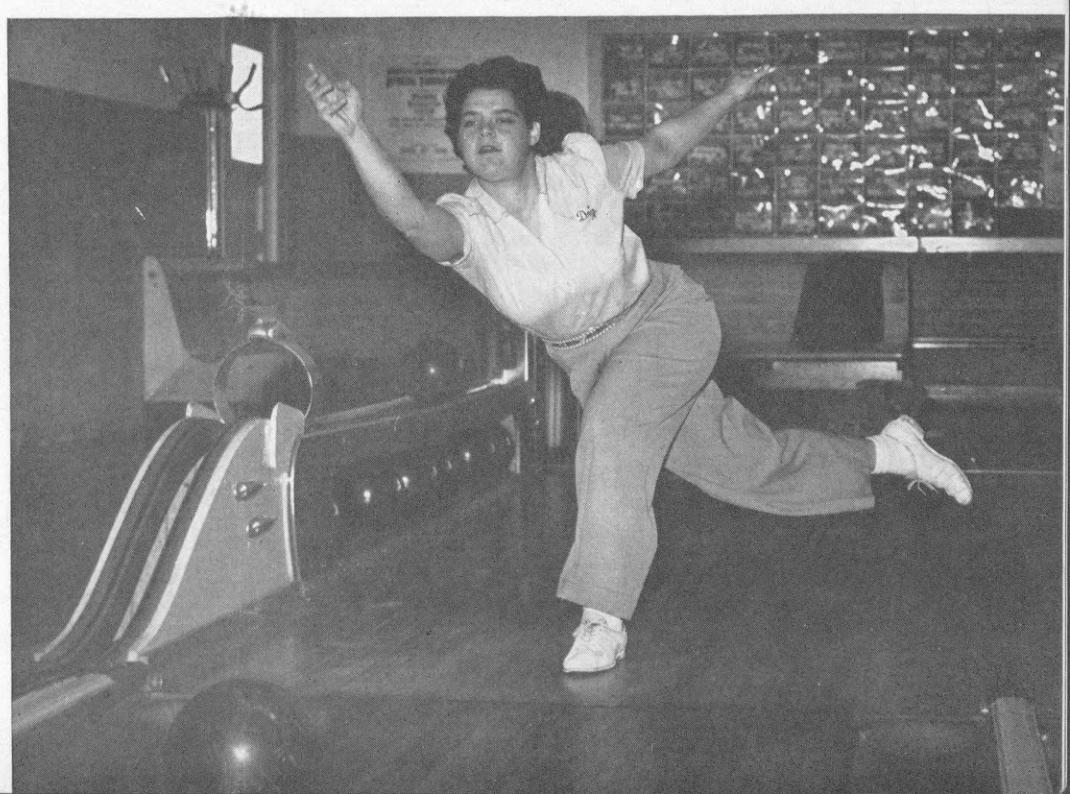
Driz receives the pin she broke in the last game of the 1948 tournament, in which she carried off all individual honors. The manager of the tournament gave her the pin and she still has it as one of her prized possessions.

went scuttling in Albany (Calif.) Bowl's Women's this Tuesday when Drusilla Blanc paced her Garland Chevrolet lassies to a new high series of 2682 (942 game) on new individual markers of 233-246-184-663."

In Driz' scrapbook are many souvenirs of her attendance at various bowling tournaments all over California. She is a consistent high scorer and usually bowls in the 870 or 800 class.

Toward the end of the scrapbook there appeared some snapshots showing Driz pursuing other sports. One showed her holding a very long string of nice-looking, fat trout. Another had her kneeling behind a very much dead buck deer. There is no stopping Driz!

— LEO M. JACOBS





Miss Nancy Lauritsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lauritsen, of Faribault, Minn., became the bride of Lyle Hovland on June 13. About 300 friends attended the church wedding and reception that followed. Mrs. Hovland is a graduate of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., and during the past two years she has been teaching high school English at Winthrop, Minn. In September she took up her new duties as teacher in the upper elementary grades of special classes in the Hammond, Ind., Public Schools. Mr. Hovland is employed by the Standard Oil Co. as an architectural engineer in Hammond, where the young couple are making their home.

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 19)

Owners of brand new 1954 models are: Sam Payne, Ford; Jake Jacobsen, Buick; Mrs. Virginia Dille, Pontiac; George Barron, Mercury; Luther Holland, Mercury; George Murphy, DeSoto; Willie Perry, Kaiser; Edmond Abbott, Ford; and Mr. Pittman, Oldsmobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Ensworth returned home August 1st from their long vacation in Canada, where they did nothing but fishing, their favorite pastime.

Mrs. T. W. Osborne is now hospitalized, suffering from bronchitis.

The R. Kankenaus took in the sights at Washington, D.C., on their vacation June 25-28. The Edmond Abbotts traveled all over Virginia June 11 to 26, and attended the VAD convention in Washington during the weekend of June 20.

Stop-over visitors at the Frat picnic at Geuga Lake, O., on July 18 were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greenman and son of Rome, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Ludovico and Charles of Tarentum, Pa.

Mrs. Price of Oklahoma was a visitor at the Jack Jacobsen residence in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmidt of Florida were visitors at Mrs. Flosie Robinson's place during July.

By the time this news reaches publication the big event will be over. With her wedding to Albert Frank Benedict scheduled for mid-September, Ann Garretson has been tendered several bridal showers lately. The first, on August 7, was held at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Bachelder, the hostess. A number of Ann's friends were present and a useful gift for her new home was presented to Ann.

A week later, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Duning, Ann was the guest of honor at a surprise kitchen shower cleverly and successfully engineered by Pearl Rena Daulton. About twelve girls were present at the shower, with the presence of Mrs. Garretson, Ann's mother, making the surprise additionally hoppy for Ann. Ann's new kitchen will be well supplied with needed utensils.

Sorry a complete list of guests at both showers cannot be listed, but I forgot to obtain them. Woe is me — I see where I will have to go into hiding until the girls will forgive and forget my oversight!

The International Catholic Deaf Association held its annual convention in New York early in July and Cincinnati was represented by its two faithful conventioneers—Rosemary McHugh and Margaret Kelley. Both reported a splendid time at the convention and will probably attend the one next year to be held in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Duning, with their two sons, Billy and Johnny, spent about a week in Chicago on vacation, as the guests of Josephine Little. Le Roy used the trip to kill several birds with one stone. Leaving on Sunday, Aug. 15, he spent the day at Clifty Falls State Park, near Madison, Ind., where the Tri-City Frat Outing was being held. The night was spent in Indianapolis with relatives and the trip to Chicago was continued the next day. They returned home in time for Le Roy to rest up for a day or so before his vacation ended.

All over the state the many friends of Fred Moore of Columbus, were shocked at the news of his untimely death in an auto accident on Friday, August 13.

For a number of years Mr. Moore had served as president of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Deaf at Westerville, near Columbus, Ohio. Under his stewardship many improvements had been made in the Home, with a building fund drive recently being under way for needed enlargement and improvement of the Home.

COLORADO . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kilthau of Denver had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Dean Vanatta of Wichita, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. George Harms, also of Wichita, accompanied the Vanattas to Denver, but stayed at the home of Mr. Harms' brother and family. A buffet supper and house warming was held at the new home of the Kilthaus on June 29, with a number of friends attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Warnick had as weekend guests in July his mother and father of Salt Lake City, who were on their way home from a visit to the east.

Josephine Little, of Chicago, Ill., was the guest of the Herbert Votaws during the week of July 18. The Votaws and Russel DeHaven took her on a trip to Berthoud Pass, Idaho Springs, and Central City. Jo took a tour to Colorado Springs, where she ascended Pikes Peak. This was her first trip west of Kansas City. She left July 22 for Albuquerque, N.

M., to visit her brother and family for a week before going home.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Elstad had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Scott Cuscaden of Omaha, parents of Mary Elstad. The Cuscadens stayed about two weeks, enjoying the cool weather of Denver and Red Feathers, Colo. They were guests of Jim Alford at his cabin at Red Feathers.

The annual picnic of the Frats was held Sunday July 18 at University Park in South Denver, with a large attendance.

Mrs. Adele Davidson and children of Salt Lake City, Utah are spending a month in Denver with her parents and sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Castaline. Her husband, Bernard, will return in late August to take his family home. Mr. and Mrs. Castaline and daughters of Boston, Mass., parents and sisters of Bernard Castaline, spent a week in Denver visiting their son and family, and to meet their first grandson, born in May.

Barbara Anderson returned by plane June 19 from a two weeks' stay in the East. Barbara was the matron of honor at a wedding in Washington, D.C., and made a trip to Baltimore, Md., her old home town.

CALIFORNIA . . .

Miss Ruth Burns of East St. Louis, Illinois, arrived in San Diego last December and liked California so well she decided to live out here. Ruth's chum, Miss Charmenia Geers, of Eureka, Illinois, flew out to San Diego during July to join her. The two of them are living at the local YWCA at present and local folk are happy to welcome them to San Diego.

A couple of issues back we told you about the wonderful trip Ruth and Roger Skinner took up to Canada and the Great Northwest. Now, we discover that Florence Stillman of Los Angeles has an interesting tale to tell of her and Mr. Stillman's recent journey up to Canada and back. We'll relate it in Florence's own words:

"In our new '54 Century Buick we left Los Angeles June 26 for Canada by way of Reno, Spokane, and Banff. Arriving at Spokane in the evening and having a few hours to spare we decided to call upon Mrs. Sarah Younkin Bright, former resident of Los Angeles. Sarah was greatly surprised to see us and we found her very happy with her new husband and living in a lovely apartment. They took us over to call upon the Sackville-Wests, whom we entertained when they were in Los Angeles as house guests of the Kenneth Willmans a summer ago. The next day found us in Banff, a beautiful place with good highways and surprisingly little traffic. We got a good look at the lovely mountains, the lakes, rapids, and waterfalls along the Columbia River, which we followed for almost all of three days. The Victoria Glacier and Lake Louise practically took our breath away with their beauty. Next was Vancouver, where we took the auto ferry to Naomenis and drove to Victoria, B.C., where

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we visited the George Rileys, well known for their frequent visits down to southern California. Two days later we again took an auto ferry to Port Angeles, where we stopped for a brief call on the Harold Lindes and the Cravens. Returning south we stopped over at Hayward, near Oakland, to see the Bill Wests and then home after two wondrous weeks, regretting only that our time was so short. We want to make the same trip all over again and spend more time in the wonderful Cascades, though we do not think we can get away again within the immediate future."

Florence ends the narrative by asking if John and Jerry know that Canada is a wonderful place to fish! Wonder if we could induce John to sail his boat up there?

Milton and Sari Pink have returned home to Hollywood from Flint, Mich., where they picked up one of those snazzy new '54 Buick Specials at the factory. Sari took a plane for New York in mid-June and Milt left Los Angeles July 15 meeting Sari at the Detroit airport and thence to Flint. They had a wonderful trip back west in the new car but had to hurry as Milt had to get back to work.

Robert Skinner underwent surgery not long ago and is feeling fine again these days. He and Lil are all excited over the forthcoming visit of the stork and Lil writes that the little one will make his or her "debut" around the 19th of September. We'll relate the glad tidings herein next month, and stick our neck out by predicting a boy . . . a son who will be a basketball player just like his Dad.

Mrs. Anne Nelson and the Stillmans entertained twenty-six guests at a Patio Supper at the Stillman home August 14 in Glendale. Party honored Mrs. Marjorie Boggs of Akron, Ohio, visiting locally with Mrs. Nelson and the Lynn Millers; and Mrs. Mittie Williams of Illinois, who is visiting her son in Whittier, Calif. Space permitting, here is a list of those bidders at the gala occasion: Messrs. and Mesdames Cool, Himmelschein, Russell, Willman, Ornborg, Burress, Walton, Miller, and Mrs. Lohmeyer of San Francisco; Mesdames Murdy Bingham, Bulmer, Blanchard, and Louis, son of Mrs. Nelson.

Currently visiting Los Angeles during August was Mrs. Lohmeyer of San Francisco who was on her way home following three months spent in colorful Hawaii. Mrs. Lohmeyer, sister of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs of Berkeley, was the house guest of Mrs. Conway during her visit to southern California.

Details are lacking but we learn with much interest that Paul and Irene Smith, together with Homer and Rhoda Moulder, all of Los Angeles, took a plane to Mexico during July on a conducted tour. They visited the Club for the Deaf in Mexico City and basked in the sun at Acapulco, visiting all the sites of interest below the border and returning home with all sorts of wonderful tales to tell their friends.

Terrence Homan, long-time Financial Secretary for the Los Angeles Club, suffered a heart attack and was hospitalized the last two weeks of July. He returned home August 1st and feels much better at this writing.

Ian and Betty Robertson motored down to Tia Juana, Mexico to meet John Curtin, Jr. who was returning from a lengthy vacation in Mexico. John has visited Mexico before and knows the country pretty well by this time. However, each time he returns, he tells us there is no place like the good old U. S. A.

A daughter, Betty Lillian, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brinker in Huntington Park July 29 and the Brinker household is a mighty happy one these days.

Visiting Southern California during August was Leo Koch of Detroit, Michigan. Leo was visiting his sister out in Los Beach end, learning of the Long Beach Club, he dropped in and was greatly surprised to meet up with an old friend, John Curtin, Jr., amongst the crowd of strangers. Leo and John met each



Married July 4th in Elk City, Oklahoma, were Miss Billie Parman and James Sharpton with Dr. Albert Gregg officiating. Billie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Currell of Elk City and James is the son of Mrs. Essie Sharpton of Monroe, Ga. The bride was attended by her aunt, Miss Patricia Callahan, and bridesmaids were Bernice Shedeck of Yukon and Mrs. Lloyd Bridges of Guthrie. James' best man was Fred Stapp of Tulsa and ushers were Lloyd Bridges of Guthrie and Clyde Clark of Tulsa. The ceremony was interpreted by Mrs. L. B. Hall of Sulphur. The bride is a graduate of the Oklahoma School and attended Gallaudet College. The bridegroom attended the Georgia School for the Deaf and Kendall School. Following the ceremony, a reception was held in the garden at the home of the bride's parents, after which the newlyweds departed on a trip east before settling down to make their home in Baltimore, Md.

other back east some 7 years ago and were mighty happy that their paths had crossed once again.

Other visitors locally have been Jimmy Hayse of Little Rock, Ark. and C. S. Scott of Houston, Tex. Jimmy is the brother of Eddie Hayse, the 15-year-old who won the Little Rock Soap Box Derby last summer.

Iva Smallidge hasn't come home yet! Postcards come from all over the globe and give us some idea of her travels. We've heard from her in Singapore, Ceylon, Pakistan, India, and most recently Italy. From her scribbled messages, we just know that Iva is having an adventure to end all other adventures and we envy her all the places she has been and will see 'ere she comes home to Monterey Park again.

Most popular place in town, just as we predicted some months back, is the home of the Max Thompsons in North Hollywood. The attraction is the swimming pool (and perhaps their lovely daughter Mary Max) and localites can be found at almost any time frolicking in the Thompson pool. Among those to enjoy the water recently were Caroline Burnes (BBB's Missus) and Miss Rhoda Clark of Berkeley.

Herb and Loel Schreiber entertained guests August 21 at a party for Angela and Edna Watson in conjunction with the Grays and the Fahrns. Among those present were Frank and Esther Egger and Mary and Max Thompson, together with the Marvin Thompsons of Coronado. The Marvin Thompsons, by the way, were spending two weeks visiting in El Monte at the home of Mrs. Thompson's uncle who trained the famous race horse "Citation."

We learn, via the grapevine, that Dot and George Young have just bought a lovely new home on a hill top in Culver City. No one has seen or heard of Frank and Carolyn Pokorak for quite some time so perhaps we should mention that Pokey and Cokey are so engrossed in their new home out in Puente that they haven't had time to get around and see their friends lately. Not only are home owners happy people BUT they are extremely busy people too.

Beautifully engraved invitations have been mailed to friends of Mr. and Mrs. Max Thompson by their daughter Mary Max telling of the Dance and Reception to be held Saturday evening September 4th in Glendale. The

occasion will honor Max and Mary upon their 25th Wedding Anniversary and promises to be one of the outstanding social events of the season. We mention it but briefly this month and will regale you with all the interesting details next month . . . complete with photographs, we hope!

East Bay Area News

Seven members of the graduating class at C.S.D. passed their entrance examinations to Gallaudet College. They are: Bernice Hoare of Riverside, Carol Rush of Lindsay, Julie Kren of Canoga Park, Antonio Munoz of West Sacramento, Jovette McCallon of San Diego, Joseph Maxwell of Rio Linda, and Ernest Ikeda of San Jose. Other members of the graduating class include: Jeannette Raffaelli of San Francisco, Jo Ann Priole of San Francisco, LaRue Rohn of Los Angeles, Barbara Johnson of San Diego, Lena Pierini of San Francisco, Frances Duggins of San Leandro, Maria Arellanes of Los Angeles, Alliene Ferguson of West Sacramento, Stanley Klingsmith of Fort Bragg, Nicholas Longoria of La Habra, Walter Jastremsky of San Francisco, George Ramponi of Oakland, Charles

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FRED A. MOORE

Fred A. Moore Dies in Highway Crash

Frederick Antonio Moore, 64, former secretary-treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf and for the last 20 years a teacher in the Ohio School for the Deaf, was instantly killed in an automobile crash near Columbus, Ohio, on August 13. Reports were that Moore apparently missed a stop sign at an intersection and hit another car broadside. Three men in the other car were injured and taken to a hospital.

Fred Moore was one of the deaf world's most noted personalities. He first gained fame as quarterback on the Gallaudet College football team of 1910, and during his years at college he led the team to some of its greatest victories. The 1913 team, of which he was captain, is still recognized as Gallaudet's greatest team. In 1914 Moore was named the second best quarterback of all colleges in the Southeast. Besides his athletic activities, he was an outstanding student, editor of *The Buff and Blue* and president of numerous organizations.

After his graduation from Gallaudet, Fred Moore taught in the Alabama School for the Deaf and in 1919-1920 he played for and coached the famed Goodyear Silents, Akron, Ohio. He then went to the New Jersey School as teacher and recreational director. While in New Jersey, he was also sports editor of the old *Silent Worker*. He held office in the N.A.D. from 1923 to 1934. He had been connected with the Ohio School since 1934, as teacher and editor of *The Ohio Chronicle*. At the time of his death he was president of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Home for Aged Deaf.

Surviving are his wife, Lucile; a daughter, Betsy; a brother and two sisters.

Nash of Martinez; Jerry Post of Riverside, Maurice Otterbeck of Napa, Albert Casner of Grass Valley, Richard Gale of Los Angeles, and Richard Pickard of San Francisco.

The Winfield Rundes held a "Thank You" party at their charming Chabot Court home in Oakland recently, with their 50th wedding anniversary surprise party committee as guests. The Rundes were the recipients of a television set and other gifts from a large group of friends and well-wishers who gathered to do them honor at Montclair Park late in June.

Greta Fromm had her appendix removed at the Herrick Hospital in Berkeley August 19. Using her eternally feminine wiles on the doctor, she got away only two days later to attend a party in San Francisco Saturday night. The party was an enjoyable affair hosted by Patricia Wilson at her apartment, with Patricia Kitchen and Theresa Connors as co-hostesses. Guests had to observe 15 minutes of silence, then 15 minutes of speech and lip-reading only, then 15 minutes of finger-spelling only. Violators were given demerits. Felix Kowalewski and Wolf Bragg received the most demerits, so had to put on a "one-behind-the-other" woman putting on makeup skit as penalty. Joe Velez was solemnly warned that his demerits will be forwarded to Gallaudet College when he enters the Freshman Class this fall. After refreshments were served, the party broke up after (not before) a quart jar was filled with voluntary donations for the N.A.D., turned over to a surprised and pleased B. B. Burnes.

Evelyn Thornborrow and Annie Krpan of Los Angeles were visiting and partying in the Bay Area recently. They are employed in Los Angeles. Annie has had several thrilling experiences in meeting Hollywood stars and getting some autographs — her biggest thrill being when she met Burt Lancaster.

The Bob Laynes of Walnut Creek are back home after a flying trip to Pennsylvania where they picked up a '49 Pontiac given them by Mrs. Layne's sister, to replace their older

car. Accompanied by their daughter, Priscilla, they had an enjoyable drive back.

Abe Rosenblatt of San Francisco has added several inches to his already expansive chest. The reason — his brother was recently elected mayor of Omaha, Nebraska. Omahans, remember to re-elect Rosenblatt again next time!

The Felix Kowalewski family drove down to Los Angeles one week-end in August. They stopped at the Riverside school to pick up some exhibits for the N.A.D. booth at the State Fair and were proudly shown around the school by Dr. Brill. They were immensely impressed, to say the least. They were also dinner guests at the new home of the Law-

rence Newmans near the school, together with the Kenneth Nortons of Oklahoma, who were week-ending at the Newmans. That evening, they had the pleasure of meeting the Schmidts and the Wukadinovichs. Saturday, they visited Mrs. K.'s relatives in Bellflower, Polly (Long) Stanton, and Vicki (Long) Santilanes at their beautiful home in Woodland Hills, before driving back to Pleasant Hill.

The Philip Helliwells of Long Beach were visitors in the Bay Area recently, being shown around by the Maurice Schoenbergs of East Oakland, visiting former Minnesotans especially. They have two fine girls and a beautiful home. Phil is a printer.

1880

1955

N.A.D. DIAMOND JUBILEE

75th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

Sheraton-Gibson Hotel — Cincinnati, Ohio

JULY 2-9 • 1955

NOTE:

- Tell your family and all your friends that this will be the greatest event in history.
- Make your reservations early with

GUS STRAUS, 3319 S. Woodmont St., Cincinnati 13, Ohio.

THANKS!

1880

1955

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 22)

A surprise party of an unusual nature was tendered Dr. and Mrs. Tom L. Anderson of Oakland, formerly of San Francisco, August 1. The Andersons sold their home in Frisco and bought another one in Oakland, so a surprise housewarming was not exactly in order. Still, the people of East Bay wanted to do something for the popular couple.

So, some bright soul thought up the idea of having a "Welcome Party." Fifty people from Berkeley, Oakland, Walnut Creek, Lafayette, Orinda, El Cerrito, Richmond, and other towns of the East Bay all convened at the Anderson home, located in a very nice part of Oakland, having a beautiful approach lined with stately palms. While the Andersons were delayed in the back yard, refreshments were sneaked into their kitchen. A fireplace set, the gift from the East Bay group, was set up in the living room.

Needless to say, the honored folks were practically overwhelmed both with surprise and joy to be thus remembered. The cake, a lovely piece of work, was decorated by the local

bakery following a design drawn by Mrs. Emil Ladner. It showed at one corner gloomy, drab Frisco and at the other corner, sunshiny East Bay — both areas spanned by the famous San Francisco-Oakland bridge. The legend on it read — "Welcome to the sunny East Bay, Tom and Effie."

Mr. Ivan Woodruff made the presentation speech and handed them a booklet planned by Jessie Dobson and executed by B. B. Burnes. It contained the pictures of the honorees, a picture of the fireplace set, the signatures of all the guests and the list of the committee. It was a beautiful job. Another novel idea introduced in the planning of the party was the type of invitations sent out. They were in form of blueprints drawn and printed by Ralph Neesam, who learned blueprint making during the summer while employed with a civil engineering firm. The invitations showed a map of the section of Oakland in which the Andersons live, and detailed directions for finding their place.

Besides those mentioned above, others on the committee were: Bernard Bragg, Caroline Burnes, Emil Ladner, Cato and Hal Ramer, and Evelyn Woodruff.

Representing the San Franciscans, who, for obvious reasons were not invited, Pat Kitchen and Theresa Connors sent the Andersons a card stating how much they will miss them. All in all, it was a lovely party.

The California school at Berkeley opened on September 8 with an enrollment of well over 400 pupils. Missing from the staff this year is Jerry Hassel, one of the boys' counselors, who was married during the summer to a Texas miss, an old schoolmate, and landed a teaching job in the Texas school. Taking his place is Mr. Bergman of New York, who graduated from Gallaudet last spring. Mr. Bergman came to the U. S. from Germany, where he received most of his elementary education. Miss Angela Watson has returned to the school as a girls' counselor, a position she held two years ago.

Late summer visitors to the Bay Area were Palmer Lee, president of the Iowa Association of the Deaf, with Mrs. Lee and two of their Iowa neighbors. Also three students from Gallaudet College dropped in on their way back to Washington. They were Albert Berke of New York, Mr. Northcutt of Indiana, and Jagabandhu Mitter, who came all the way from India to study at Gallaudet.

CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write to The Silent Worker,
2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, Calif., for information.

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1909½ Fifth Ave., North
Birmingham, Alabama
Open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday
Bob Cunningham, Secy.
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Charleston 1, West Virginia
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CHAT AND NIBBLE CLUB

120½ S. Phillips Ave., 3rd Floor
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Every Second Saturday (except July & August)
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4 days—closed Mon., Tues., Thurs.
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Open Every Evening

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Also on Holidays.
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3038 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Roger A. Skinner, Jr.
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INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB

29 South Delaware Street
Meeting First Saturday of Every Month
Leslie J. Massey, Secretary
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

KANSAS CITY CLUB FOR THE DEAF, INC.

4719½ Troost St., Kansas City 4, Mo.
Wednesday and Friday Evenings
Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings
Georgetta Graybill, Secretary
3641 Holmes Street

LONG BEACH CLUB OF THE DEAF

19 West Plymouth Street
North Long Beach 5, Calif.
Open Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. and
Sunday 1 to 6 p.m.
Address all communications to
Mrs. Ivan Nunn, Secretary
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Los Angeles 2, California

LOUISVILLE ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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Louisville 2, Ky.
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Mrs. Edith G. Morrison, Secy.
315 W. Hill St., Apt. 6, Louisville 8, Ky.

MILWAUKEE SILENT CLUB, INC.

755 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
Wed., Thurs. & Fri. Eves—All Day Sat. & Sun.
In the Heart of Downtown District

OLATHE CLUB FOR THE DEAF

Frye Building, Box 302, Second Floor
100 North Chestnut St., Olathe, Kansas
Open every evening
Mrs. Willis W. Ayers, Secretary

ORANGE SILENT CLUB, INC.

210 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. Evenings
Mrs. Helen Fogel, Rec. Secretary

PIKES PEAK SILENT CLUB

Colorado Springs, Colorado
Fred Gustafson, Sec.-Treas.
School for the Deaf

PHOENIX (YMCA) ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

350 N. First Ave., Phoenix, Arizona
(Affiliated with the NAD)
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
Mrs. J. I. Lester, Secretary
4831 N. 11th Street

PUGET SOUND ASSN. OF THE DEAF

3024 First Ave., Seattle 1, Washington
Second Saturday of Month at A.O.U.W. Hall
Ninth and Union
John C. Burton, Secy.

ROCKFORD SILENT CLUB, INC.

211½ East State St., Rockford, Ill.
Open Wednesday and Friday Nights
Saturday and Sunday Afternoons and Nights
Out of Town Visitors Always Welcome
"Friendliest Club in the State"
William Yates, Pres. Eleanor Armato, Secy.

SACRAMENTO SILENT CLUB

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380 - 36th Way, Sacramento 16,
California

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3112 West Colfax
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Charles D. Billings, Secretary

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Broadway and Washington
Camden 3, N. J.
Open Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun.
Richard Bowles, Secy.

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423 E. Washington Street
Springfield, Illinois
Open every Friday and Saturday evening
Betty Gedney, Secretary
925 N. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF (formerly Bell Club)

4916A Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Open Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun. Eves.
Edgar C. Rehagen, Secretary

THE ST. LOUIS SILENT CLUB, INC.

2839-A Olive St., St. Louis 3, Mo.
Sun., Wed., Fri., St.
Visitors Welcome
Evelyn I. Clark, Secy.

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1108½ Adams Street, Toledo 2, Ohio
Open Wednesday and Friday evenings,
Sat. and Sun. afternoons and evenings.

TORONTO ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

234 Bloor Street West
Open Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
Fri. and Sat. from 7 to 2
Sundays 4 p.m. to 12
Victor Shanks, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.

228 West 71st Street
New York 23, N. Y.
Open Daily from Noon till Midnight
S. Intrator, Pres. J. Seltzer, Secy.

WICHITA CLUB FOR THE DEAF

930½ W. Douglas (I.O.O.F. Hall)
Wichita, Kansas
Open 2nd and 4th Saturday eves. each month
Visitors Welcome
Pauline Conwell, Secy. 1045 N. Waco

Stand Up for Your Rights

By L. A. ELMER

(The following article was written by L. A. Elmer and published last spring in The Tennessee Observer, Tennessee School for the Deaf. It is reprinted here for the benefit of readers who may not have seen the Observer.—Ed.)

Many years ago when our forefathers came to this country from the old world in search of liberty, they brought with them new concepts of liberty and personal freedom. These concepts were later incorporated in the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson and in the Constitution of the United States which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

At the time this Constitution was adopted the United States consisted of thirteen small independent colonies with a population of approximately three million. Today this Constitution is the basis of laws which govern the people of forty-eight states with a population of more than 150,000,000, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico.

Our Constitution was never intended to be a static document, for during 175 years of its existence more than twenty amendments have been made to it, this being in conformity with the will of its citizens. The Constitution also guarantees to all of the citizens of this country certain inalienable rights which no individual or governing body can take away from them. In addition they are given the right to participate in the operation of the government, and every citizen, even aliens, has the right to a fair and impartial trial by jury in the courts.

The Constitution guarantees liberty to the citizens of this country, a liberty that does not mean to do just what a man likes but a liberty which implies obedience to authority and to the will of the majority and to the law that his higher soul reverences and approves. The liberty which our forefathers ordained was a liberty of loyal obedience to those great principles of right and wrong. Laws, umpires and penalties are necessary in every walk of life, and even more so in our complex civilization where the game of life must be played according to the rules and laws if the weak and strong both are to live and develop together.

It is unfortunate that in many communities there are people who object to rules and laws. We find some people who are thoughtless, careless, selfish or actually criminally inclined. For protection of good and law-abiding citizens it is necessary to have laws and courts to keep order in our land.

Likewise, since the advent of the automobile, airplane and other modes

of swift transportation, together with more complex living conditions, it has become necessary to formulate rules and laws governing our behavior on the highways and streets. It is generally agreed that to be able to drive on the streets or highways is more of a privilege than a right, yet many drivers ignore the rules governing traffic on highways. Each day brings news of accidents in which innocent men, women and children have been killed or injured by careless or selfish drivers who ran through red lights or stop signs.

For many years the deaf of America were discriminated against in being deprived of their privilege or right to drive automobiles, purchase life or automobile insurance, and they were not even allowed to hold government positions. But thanks to their persistent efforts backed by the National Association of the Deaf, other organizations and friends, they were accorded equal rights with their hearing brothers. The deaf seek equal opportunities to achieve success through their own efforts, and with these opportunities they realize that there are corresponding responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the deaf to obey traffic rules and regulations if the rights that are won after a hard fight are to be retained. It is true there are instances where deaf drivers were careless and violated traffic laws after which some of them were convicted in a court of law. Such instances made headlines in the newspapers and some oversolicitous people urged that laws be passed to prohibit the deaf from driving on the highways on the assumption that the sense of hearing is absolutely necessary to safe driving. This assumption is not true, but the deaf must prove it to be untrue by being careful and by obeying traffic laws. Any day local and state laws will bar the deaf from driving automobiles unless they maintain their record as good and safe drivers.

Every person wants his rights, but he should be sure that his rights do not extend beyond the point where the other fellow's rights begin. The unselfish person thinks of others at the same time he is thinking of himself. This thought paves the way for good will and understanding between men and their associates. Stand up for your rights, but first be sure that they are your rights and not the rights of someone else. The cry, "My rights and your duties," we should change to something more noble. If we can learn to say, "My duties and your rights," we shall learn what standing up for our rights really means and have the true liberty our Constitution guarantees to each one of us.

Deaf Translator Works For USIA In Madrid

He has never heard a word of English in his life but Pedro Carrero is the top translator for the U.S. Information Agency in Madrid, Spain.

Mr. Carrero has been totally deaf since an attack of meningitis when he was five years old. At the time of his illness he had already learned to speak, read and write his native tongue but knew no other language. He acquired his fluent command of English later, as well as French and German. Today he reads and writes, but does not speak, all three with ease.

How he acquired his skill is told by Mr. Carrero:

"In my boyhood I read many books, and they helped me to get a good knowledge of Spanish and to become thoroughly acquainted with the outer world. So fond was I of studying that I learned English, German and French by myself, without being acquainted with foreigners. First I studied the grammars of those languages and then I read novels. I took me seven years to become familiar with them all and to learn to read and write them."

Mr. Carrero was a translator with the U.S. Embassy in Madrid for 11 years before joining the U.S. Information Agency staff.

"I consider my work the most interesting I could possibly do," he says.

His work with the U.S. Information Agency consists, for the most part, of translating press releases, news features and full texts of speeches by high U.S. government officials carried on the Agency's wireless press bulletin from English into the Spanish language for use in Spanish newspapers. He also translates USIA pamphlets, leaflets and other publications distributed in Spain by the Agency to explain America and American foreign policy objectives to the Spanish people.

* * *

Following is a brief account of Mr. Carrero's life written by himself and sent to THE SILENT WORKER by the U.S. Information Agency:

I was born with all senses. At the age of five years I was stricken with meningitis. My father, who was a physician in a Castilian village, succeeded in saving my life with the few healing means available to him, but he could not prevent the disease from deafening me.

I already knew how to speak, read and write; and my father, who soon afterwards was appointed professor in a technical school in a small Andalusian city, chose to keep me at home, instead of sending me to a school for the deaf. Thus I grew up among hearing people. It was not long before my speech be-

came impaired, since I could no longer hear what was said around me. But I was not unhappy. In fact, I scarcely became aware of my misfortune. I was very fond of playing with other boys, but I liked reading even more. In my boyhood I read many books, and they helped me to get a good knowledge of Spanish and to become thoroughly acquainted with the outer world.

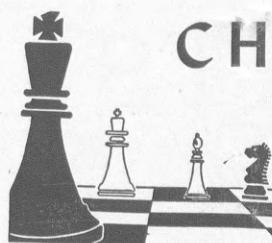
So fond was I of studying that I learned English, French and German by myself, without being acquainted with foreigners. First I studied the grammars of those languages and then I read novels. It took me seven years to become familiar with those languages and to learn to read and write them. My father never interfered in my studies, nor did he ever try to provide for my future life. He was satisfied with keeping me at home. Thus the artificial life that I was leading came to a sudden end when he died.

I was then twenty-two years old, and I was obliged to look for a job in order to earn my living and to help my mother and sister. I was offered a position as a typist in a large wholesale drug store and I accepted it. I was bent on living in Madrid, because I could turn my familiarity with languages to account there, but circumstances prevented me from doing so for eight years. In the meantime, I tried to improve my speech and succeeded to some extent. Now everybody understands me perfectly, and only those people who are not acquainted with me have some difficulty at first. I also made many friends, for so much reading and studying had kept me off from social intercourse until then.

When the Spanish civil war was over, I moved to Madrid with my mother (who died some years afterwards) and my sister, who is employed by a Spanish Government agency. Nobody knew me in that big city, and my deafness was an almost unsurmountable obstacle to finding a job, in spite of my broad reading, because everybody thought that my handicap made me a useless person and was unwilling to give me an opportunity. But I held on during three years. Then my opportunity came. In 1943, I became acquainted with one of the best translators in Spain, who was employed by the Office of War Information in Madrid. He tested me and found me useful. It happened that translators were needed then in the OWI, and thus I was given a position there. I have been working with the U. S. Embassy in Madrid for eleven years as a translator, and I consider my work as the most interesting I could possibly do.

I live with my sister. We lead a happy and useful life in this big city, and feel that we did not burn the midnight oil in vain.

CHECKMATE!



By "Loco" Ladner



Tournament Results

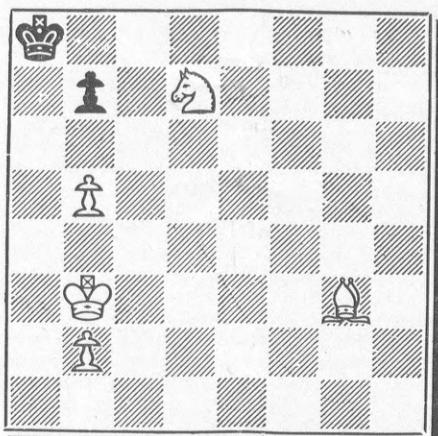
Leitson defeated Dunn in one game, Chauvenet continues his winning ways with victories over Skinner and Mantz for six straight wins and no losses in the Third Tournament.

Problem Solving

Solution to August problem: 1. Q-K7 check, Q-N4 (forced as P-N4 allows white to win quickly after 2. Q-K1 check.) 2. Q-K4 check, Q-N5; 3. Q-K3 and wins as Black is in zugzwang — a position in which every move is a losing one.

Since the problem for this month is difficult, we are giving the first move and hope our readers can follow up with the next seven moves: 1. N-N6 check.

BLACK



WHITE mates in eight moves

Game of the Month

White was on his way to victory but suddenly Black blackjacked him!

Queen's Gambit Declined

White: Lorenzo Campi

Black: Einer Rosenkjar

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	14. BxP	QxP
2. P-QB4	P-K3	15. B-K4	QR-Q1
3. P-K3	P-QN3	16. Q-K2(a)	NxP?
4. N-QB3	N-KB3	17. NxN	BxP
5. N-KB3	N-QB3	18. QxB	RxN
6. B-Q3	B-N5	19. Q-N7!	R-Q7
7. O-O	O-O	20. QxRP	KR-Q1
8. B-Q2	B-R3	21. QxBP	P-K4
9. P-QN3	B-Q3	22. P-B5	PxP
10. P-K4	PxKP	23. QxP	P-K5
11. NxP	B-N2	24. P-QR4?(b)	QxR
12. B-KN5	B-K2	25. Resigns (c)	
13. NxN ch	BxN		

(a) 16. Q-B2 leads to the same result.

(b) 24. P-KR3 was necessary.

(c) Of course. 25. RxQ leads to quick loss for White.

NAD Chess Tournament

The chess committee has made the following plans for the chess tournament to be held during the NAD Convention in Cincinnati July 2-9, 1955:

1. Those wishing to enter this tournament must be registered NAD members since it is sponsored by the NAD.

2. The entry fee is one dollar per player. All fees are to go into a prize fund.

3. If enough entries are received there will be A and B divisions. The less strong players will be in the B division. There will be prizes for each division.

4. A referee will be appointed whose duty will be to enforce the laws of chess tournament play strictly. Conversation will not be allowed between players or between players and spectators during the progress of games.

5. The type of tournament will be determined by the committee according to the number of entries in each division.

6. The following dates have been selected for playing. They are tentative and subject to the permission of the Convention Committee. We welcome comments and suggestions from prospective players as to the convenience of these dates:

Wednesday, July 6. 9 a.m. all day.

Thursday, July 7. 1 p.m. Adjudication of unfinished games. Award of prizes at banquet in the evening.

Send in your entry to the Chess Editor, 2828 Kelsey Street, Berkeley 5, as soon as convenient.

Flash: BBB is B Champion

Congratulations to B. B. Burnes, who just won the B championship of the Third National Chess Tournament of the Deaf. He scored three wins against one loss by defeating Joe Lacey twice and splitting two games with Hal Ranager. Hal and Joe tied for second after Hal resigned both games to Joe. BBB will receive a chess book guaranteed to improve his playing in the A group if he applies himself to it.

Another Flash

Ken Mantz upset Einer Rosenkjar in 29 moves in the Third Tournament. This was Einer's first loss as against three wins. Bob Skinner dropped a game to Einer, his third loss.



SPORTS

Sports Editor, ART KRUGER, 3638 W. Adams Blvd., Apt. 4,
Los Angeles 18, California

Assistants, LEON BAKER, ROBEY BURNS, ALEXANDER
FLEISCHMAN, THOMAS HINCHEY, BURTON SCHMIDT

A History of Baseball at the Tennessee School for the Deaf

By E. Conley Akin

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on "A History of Athletics at the Tennessee School for the Deaf." This is the title of a thesis which E. Conley Akin submitted to the Graduate Council of the University of Tennessee last year in partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Physical Education.

It's now E. Conley Akin, M.S. Congrats, Conley!)

BASEBALL WAS THE FIRST major sport to come into existence at the Tennessee School for the Deaf. Until 1886 baseball had been an intramural sport. Since then it has been played as an interscholastic sport and as an intramural sport. Baseball began to decline after 1910 and has not been revived as a major sport due to a series of temporary suspensions. The main reasons for the suspensions were: (1) financial problems, (2) lack of talent and interest, (3) interference with the academic, intramural, and extra-curricular programs, and (4) an abbreviated schedule caused by the early closing of school.

For several seasons the opposition is listed merely as "speaking boys" or "town boys" known as "Moffett's players," and the deaf team was victorious in most of the games. In 1895 the

school team took an 11-3 decision from old Holbrook Normal College of Fountain City. The next year the school team split a two-game series with the University of Tennessee second team.

The year 1897 was perhaps one of the most momentous in the school's history. At that time Albert H. Walker was coach and faculty manager. Pitcher Henry Hale and his teammates had been well-prepared after long practice during recesses and after dinner. Their season was opened with a practice game with the Detroit club of that day at old Baldwin Park. Some excerpts from the article reprinted from *The Knoxville Sentinel* are given below:

Detroit's players had a full day of work yesterday and had as much exercise as desired . . . In the afternoon early the players were at the park and after two hours' play were somewhat surprised to see Perry, the deaf and dumb player, march into the grounds with a team of mutes from the deaf and dumb school. They were all boys under eighteen, but were armed with gloves, balls, bats and determination.

Frank Moffett, who is an expert in the language of the mutes, was selected as umpire . . . Hale exhibited an abundance of speed and as many curves as a Tennessee mountain road. He struck out Treadwell twice and Davis once, which was cause for great rejoicing in muteland . . .

But a few innings were played, Detroit getting six runs and the mutes none.

(Frank Moffett was baseball coach at the University of Tennessee from 1903 through 1919 except for the season of

1915 and 1916, and also owner and manager of the Knoxville Club of the Sally League. His brother, John, was connected with the Tennessee School for the Deaf as a steward from 1903 through 1911.)

According to legends, the school team tied with the Detroit Club by the score of 5 to 5 several years prior to 1897 in which the former was handed that 6-0 loss by Detroit. In *The Silent Observer* one of the alumni gives an account of the game, not revealing his name except his sign language symbol—"S-on-the-Chin." He confirms the account of what other alumni, such as Robert M. Fore, Walter B. Rosson and Clarence Crumpton, will testify to. On a return trip to the north from spring training, the Detroit club stopped over in Knoxville and sought a game with the University of Tennessee Volunteers, who were already booked. Therefore, the manager arranged a game with the school team, which was reputed as the best next to the University of Knoxville.

According to the account, at that time there was no rule specifying the weight or dimensions of a baseball bat and if a player wanted to, he could bore a hole down the end of his bat and pour molten lead into it. An extract regarding the interesting incident about a certain player hazily identified as "S-on-the-Forehead" using his bat is quoted as follows:

By the unfortunate and most regrettable dictates of Fate, S-on-the-Forehead did not get to use his made-to-order bat until the last inning.

Two were out when he came to bat. He picked up the big stick slowly, to give the pitcher time to get it into his head that he was up against the unusual and the extraordinary . . .

The score stood 5 to 5. Everybody was still. Every muscle in the grandstand and on the bleachers was tense. The silence was so profound that a deaf man could have heard a fly think.

Two were out, but history would be made. A "D & D" team was going to beat a great N.L. nine!

But S-on-the-Forehead fanned! The score remains 5 to 5 to this day.

Hale and his teammates, however, produced an outstanding record during that 1897 season with only one loss to the University of Tennessee second team. The team went to Asheville for a scheduled game with the North Carolina School for the Deaf nine, but the game was cancelled on account of rain.

The next year the University of Tennessee second and the school team did not compete with each other after Hale had left school to be a professional

The 1905 baseball team at the Tennessee School. The players are, front row: Wesley Steele, Andrew Taggart, Clarence Olinger, Henry Swinney. Middle row: Adolphus Kee, Charles Ashe, Superintendent Moses, Coach W. H. Chambers, Willie Tillett. Rear: Fain Griffin, Lew Anderson, Walter Burns, Elbert Binnington.



pitcher. The following year (1899) the university and the school resumed relations. Local amateur and semi-pro teams were played then on through 1904. In 1903 Lester Rosson, brother of Coach Walter Rosson, was temporary baseball coach. At that time he had signed with the Wheeling, West Virginia, club as pitcher.

The records of the years from 1905 through the 1913 season list as opponents high schools and colleges, such as Knoxville High School, Baker-Himel School, Central High School, Bingham School of Asheville, the North Carolina School for the Deaf, Carson-Newman College, Milligan College, the University of Chattanooga, American University of Harriman, Emory and Henry College and Maryville College. In addition, some independent teams played were Knoxville and Bristol clubs. The highlights of the 1908 season were two long trips to Bristol and to Asheville and Morganton, North Carolina. In the latter series the Tennessee School for the Deaf lost to Bingham School of Asheville, 9-5, and won over Asheville School, 7-5, and was defeated by the North Carolina School for the Deaf, 22-9. Henry Swinney made three hits and two homeruns in the Bingham game and also another homerun in the Asheville game. Thus he was praised by the Asheville newspaper and a crowd of Asheville fans journeyed to Morganton to see once more Swinney in the Tennessee-North Carolina game. He failed to make a hit as expected. The excuse for Tennessee's loss to North Carolina mentioned in *The Silent Observer* was that Coach W. H. Chambers' pupils were not used to playing in a cornfield.

In 1909 Charles Ashe led his mates with a batting average of .460. He and Clarence Olinger made the 1910 All-City team selected by the coaches in the Knoxville area.

Starting with 1914 baseball ceased except as a campus sport, save for the year of 1917, in which the school resumed competition and dropped two games to the University of Tennessee. In 1922 Coach Chambers' team managed to edge the Oakwood School by the score of 2 to 1, and was handed a 17-5 loss by Central the next year.

After the school moved to its present location the revival of baseball was slow. Beginning in 1926 interscholastic competition was resumed for over a decade. During those years the school

produced outstanding players such as Basil Barnes, catcher; Ralph Green, pitcher; John Johnson, first baseman; Sam McPherson, pitcher and first baseman; Clyde Monday, pitcher; Robert Pendergrass, pitcher; Robert Rains, outfielder; Warren Rogers, pitcher, and Odell Tillman, pitcher and second baseman.

In 1936 certain circumstances forced the abandonment of baseball, and softball took its place on an intramural basis.

The 1944 revival of the national game was temporary, largely due to a discouraging 31-2 setback at the hands of Rule High School.

In the year 1949 a wealth of material was one of the major factors making a revival of baseball possible, and the reorganized team participated in the Knox County high school baseball league. The Viking nine lost all games by close scores except the first two. In 1950 baseball was suspended as a punitive measure by Mrs. Poore, then superintendent of the school, for the misconduct of the basketball team on a road trip out-of-state.

In 1951 and 1952 intramural baseball was conducted in place of interscholastic competition. The reason was that organized baseball would interfere with the academic program inasmuch as it would require more time than that allowed after afternoon classes.

Back around the turn of the century TSD baseball performers were inspired by the success of Luther (Dummy) Taylor and William Ellsworth Hay in major league competition. The schools for the deaf in the country were combed by professional league scouts for likely prospects.

At present the greatest drawback is the lack of talent since among the present generation of boys baseball is no longer the sandlot attraction it once was.

Professional Baseball Alumni

Eddie Dundon pitched for the Nashville Club in 1886. There is a question

as to whether he was a former pupil at the Tennessee School for the Deaf, for it seems that his name is not on the list of pupils entering school since 1845.

Henry Hale was, according to alumni, the best pitcher the school ever produced. In 1907 he became a member of the Atlanta Club. Later his reputed inability to field bunts was discovered, thus ending a promising professional career.

Walter Rosson was connected with the Nashville Club of the Southern League during his vacation for a few summers. It was a side job in addition to his coaching position at the school.

Lester Rosson, a younger brother of Walter mentioned above, is one of Gallaudet College's baseball immortals. During his last year at college in 1902 he had one of his best seasons as pitcher and coach. He pitched for New London, Connecticut; Wheeling, West Virginia; Knoxville, Tennessee; Potsdam, New York, and Albany, New York. In an exhibition game Boston was defeated, 5-1, by Wheeling with Lester as pitcher. Another feat was that he pitched 11 innings for Wheeling against Detroit in an exhibition game, and the clubs tied, 0-0. In the spring of 1903 he accepted a coaching position at the Tennessee School for the Deaf for several weeks and was called to the Wheeling Club on April 10, according to *The Knoxville Journal* and *The Knoxville Tribune*.

Wood Payne, another football and baseball immortal, played for the Clarksville, Knoxville, and Raleigh, North Carolina, clubs. While he was a student at the school, he was invited to play shortstop for the University of Tennessee, in a Cincinnati exhibition game at the now extinct Baldwin Park in 1905. Cincinnati won, 11-1. *The Cincinnati Enquirer* stated that Payne, the Tennessee shortstop, was a deafmute, and as good in his class as Dummy Hoy or Luther Taylor.

John A. Todd started his semi-professional career in 1903 and continued



The 1913 team. Front: Wood Payne, Wesley Steele, Joe Turnbow, John Burgin, George Huff. Second row: Gordon Midget, Carl Warmack, Henry Swinney, Jessie Newell, Charlie Ashe, Walter Green. Third: Ernest Ligon (scorer), Supt. Moses, Lester Rosson, Walter Rosson. This team played under the name of Moses.

to play in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Texas until 1925. He was a utility man at four positions — pitcher, and first, second and third baseman.

Robert Pendergrass participated in semi-professional competition after leaving school in 1932. He pitched for Soddy, his hometown, mill teams in Chattanooga, for teams in Virginia and for the Kellogg semi-professional team in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Jersey Golfer Wins Penn-Jersey Tourney

Charles Dobbins, Trenton, N. J., posted a 36-hole score of 179-40—139 to nail down top honors in the Sixth Annual Penn-Jersey Golfers' Association handicap tournament conducted Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 28-29 at Grandview Golf Club in York, Pa. The new champion received a big trophy and \$16.

Dobbins' efforts bettered by two strokes the 207-66—141 card handed in by runner-up Calvin Green, Bound Brook, N. J., winning the trophy and \$15. Del Willis, last year's defending champion, New Brunswick, N. J., finished third with a 183-40—143, winning the trophy and \$14. Otto Mangrum, Philadelphia, finished with 150 for \$13.

Others to finish were:

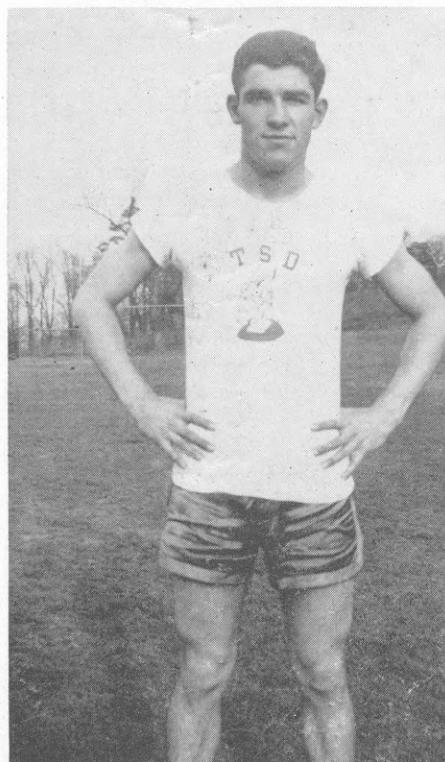
J. Stanfield, Cedar Grove, N. J., 202-52—150.
L. Donovan, Pennsauken, N. J., 208-56—152.
A. Goodston, New York, N. Y., 224-70—154.
L. Mintery, Morton, Pa., 242-98—156.
W. Hill, Washington, D. C., 200-42—158.
P. Jerrell, Upper Darby, Pa., 210-52—158.
G. Dudley, Norristown, Pa., 171-12—159.
A. Seward, Philadelphia, 229-68—161.
R. Mahon, Philadelphia, 206-44—162.
H. Cory, Stroudsburg, Pa., 216-54—162.
C. Smith, Paterson, N.J., 219-57—162.
R. Neill, Albany, N. Y., 222-58—164.
H. Gabriel, Philadelphia, 228-64—164.
E. Schuyler, Albany, N.Y., 240-72—168.
E. Thompson, Washington, D. C., 242-74—168.
L. Nelson, Berwyn, Pa., 248-79—169.

A special prize was awarded William Hill, Washington, D.C., for requiring only 29 putts to complete Sunday's 18 holes.

George Dudas, Norristown, Pa., was medalist for the two-day event with rounds of 84 and 87 for a 171, winning \$11.

An approaching contest held on the 10th hole event to James A. Stanfield, Cedar Grove, N. J., while Mrs. Wm. A. Sutcliffe, of Philadelphia, topped all contestants in a Women's putting tournament by requiring only 50 putts for the 18-hole route.

The new officers are Del Willis, President, and Calvin Green, Secretary-Treasurer. The officers have ambitious plans for one- two-day, 18- or 36-hole medal play to be held in New Jersey shore points in 1955.



THOMAS (BUDDY) CLUNAN



FRANKLIN WILLIS

Tennessee School for the Deaf All-Time Track and Field Records

The organization of the school's first track team is unknown; however, intramural track came into existence in 1897. The record shows that in 1910 the school was defeated by Knoxville High School in a track meet, 75-31, which was probably the school's first official competition.

Following the moving of the school to its new location, Thanksgiving Day, 1924, came the cross-country run team's victory in the rural high school country run held somewhere between someone's residence and the main campus of the University of Tennessee. The winning boys reached the finishing point in the following order: Ernest Cochran, Robert Kilpatrick, Leonard Asbridge, Warren Rogers, and Clarence Dyer. The banner awarded is still a prized athletic memento, now hanging in the physical education instructor's office.

Until 1932 the school had not engaged in either a cross-country run or track meet.

And then in the school's track history will always be remembered the names of those three who brought recognition and prestige to the school by taking honors in the regional and state meets — THOMAS (Buddy) CLUNAN, JOHN HINDMAN, and FRANKLIN WILLIS.

Here are the track and field records of TSD:

100-YARD DASH — Franklin Willis. Time, 10.3c, 1949.

220-YARD DASH — Franklin Willis. Time, 22.7s, 1948.

440-YARD RUN — Thomas Clunan. Time, 53.3s, 1946.

880-YARD RUN — Thomas Clunan. Time, 2m. 7.1s, 1946.

MILE RUN — Elmer Grindstaff. Time, 5m. 28.1s, 1945.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES — Herman Williams. Time, 17.5s, 1948.

200-YARD LOW HURDLES — Leo Skelton. Time, 26.8s, 1945.

HIGH JUMP — Keith Burke. Height, 5ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1954.

BROAD JUMP — E. Conley Akin. Distance, 19ft. 9in., 1933.

POLE VAULT — E. Conley Akin. Height, 10ft. 6in., 1933.

SHOT PUT — John Hindman. Distance, 42ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 1949.

DISCUS THROW — John Hindman. Distance 126ft. 5in., 1949.

JAVELIN THROW — Franklin Willis. Distance, 166ft. 7 in., 1948.

John Hindman was the only TSD performer who had won first place in the state meet. In 1949 at the state meet at Whitehaven near Memphis, he trailed fourth in the javelin throw until his seventh and last chance he made a toss of 165 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for first place.

All-Aboard for Los Angeles... April 6-7-8-9, 1955

11th Annual AAAD National Basketball Tourney

By Toivo Lindholm

El Pueblo the Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles beckons you. In other words, "The Village of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels" beckons you. In short, Los Angeles beckons you.

The long name, in Spanish, was the original name for Los Angeles, then a tiny village of a few huts. Today, the tiny town is a sprawling giant with a much shortened name.

To spare you gruesome details, the "vital statistics" for Los Angeles in short are:

Founded in 1781 by Don Felipe de Neve, governor of the Mexican province of Alta California. Became a United States city when California joined the Union September 9, 1850.

Other up-to-date, impressive details are: Los Angeles is the second largest city (next only to London) in the world in point of area; third largest in this country in population (after New York and Chicago — what's that I hear from Philadelphia?). Do you know that Hollywood is part of the city, not a separate community? In Los Angeles County are such cities as Pasadena, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Glendale, Burbank, and a host of others, bringing the county's population to over 4 million, nearly half the population of the state of California, which

is over 10 million. The city itself has passed the two million mark, and, according to an authority on the city's growth, 30,000 people move into Los Angeles a month to make it their home. Fantastic? All you have to do to check this (if you can't bother to check elsewhere) is to look into the Local Committee personnel:

Tom Elliott came from Missouri; Einer Rosenkjær, Iowa; Herb Schreiber, Virginia; Connie Marchione, Michigan; Frank Bush, Illinois; Max Thompson, Tennessee; Toivo Lindholm, Minnesota; Florian Caligiuri, Florida; Fred LaMonto, New York; Lou Dyer, Colorado; Wallace Gibson, Texas; Leonard Meyer, Missouri; Odean Rasmussen, Utah; Art Kruger, Pennsylvania. As cosmopolitan a group as you'll ever find anywhere in this land of ours. All Americans, and all choosing California and Los Angeles for their home. There's something attractive to draw us and 30,000 others a month to Los Angeles.

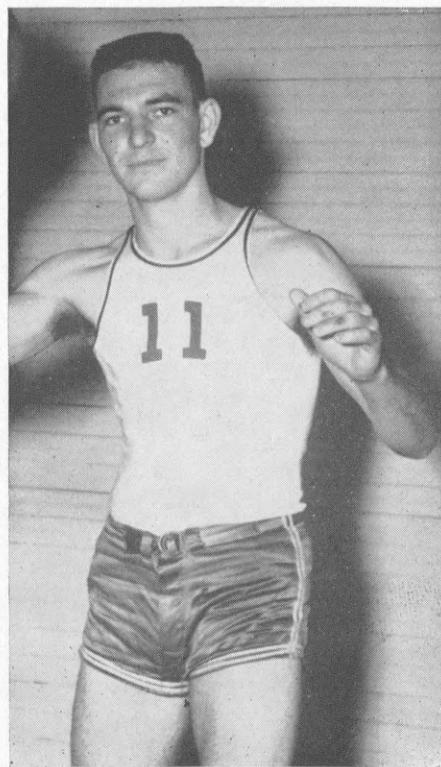
We can tell you, but it's just so many words. You come to California and see first hand the attractions that are perennial, powerful, enjoyable. No wonder Los Angeles is a magic word, a magic city, with a pleasant lasting spell on us all, lacking elsewhere outside of California.

Los Angeles beckons you! We invite you! Besides all the attractions the city and the state have for you, this 1955 committee has worked hard to give you your every dollar's worth of enjoyment and entertainment, and will continue to work hard until the day after the tournament before thinking of relaxing.

To insure your proper share in the entertainment, write Max Thompson for you season tickets in the tournament and funfare. \$10. At least send your dollar to entitle you to your ticket. Last minute rush can be awfully confusing and embarrassing, though we will try to accommodate you fully just the same. But why go that far. "First come, first served" erases anxiety and heartaches. A word to the wise . . . you know.

Max Thompson's address is: 5709 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood.

To repeat: Los Angeles beckons you! My thanks to Editor Burnes and Sports Editor Kruger for this space to write my spiel. I expect to keep up the column until tournament time and if you read it each month I am sure you will have been convinced by the time April rolls around that Los Angeles is a place you must visit, and the tournament is a spectacle you must see.



JOHN HINDMAN

Eleventh Annual

AAAD NATIONAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT



April 6, 7, 8, 9, 1955



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A dollar down will hold you a ticket until you can pay the balance.

National Association of the Deaf

Byron B. Burnes, President

Robert M. Greenmun, Sec.-Treas.

Report From the Home Office

LIFE MEMBERS: 3,281
OUTSTANDING IN
PLEDGES: \$17,480.58

Contributions During Month of July

(June 21 - July 20, 1954)

Joseph J. Balasa	\$10.00
Ernest R. Berger	2.00
Edwin R. Boharsik	8.00
Willie F. Brant	15.00
George A. Brookins	6.00
Amelia M. Brooks	25.00
Julius J. Byck	2.00
Albert Carlson	5.00
Cleveland (Ohio) Assoc. of the Deaf	40.00
Colorado Assoc. of the Deaf	100.00
Henry P. Crutcher	10.00
G. H. Davies	2.00
Eldon Davis	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. George W. Dean, Jr.	20.00
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Dignan	20.00
Sammy Dorsey	10.00
Joseph Eads	3.00
Juanita Jewell Easley	3.00
Mrs. Clinton Ensworth	11.00
E. S. Foltz	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. F. Galluzzo	5.00
Thomas J. Gillen	2.00
W. T. Griffing	2.00
Agatha T. Hanson	5.00
Mrs. Pauline Hicks	5.00
Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Hoffman	10.00
Illinois Assoc. of the Deaf	10.00
Jacksonville (Fla.) Assoc. of the Deaf	3.00
Mr. & Mrs. William L. Jenkins	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy E. LaRue	5.00
Percy W. Ligon	
In Memory of S. M. Freeman	5.00
William Martin	10.00
Maria Mersch	12.00
Montana Assoc. of the Deaf	50.00
John B. Ogden	100.00
Oregon Assoc. of the Deaf	100.00
Alan S. Pabst, Sr.	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ponder	1.00
William C. Purdy, Jr.	10.00

E. R. Rhodes	2.00
Walter D. Ripley	4.00
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice T. Samples	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. Olaf Tollefson	2.00
Mrs. Patricia Tuttle	5.00
Muriel M. Vosper	5.00
Waco (Texas) Silent Club	25.00
William A. Whitson	18.00
E. Winecoff	1.00
Mrs. A. W. Wright	4.00

The NAD and Its Needs

(From the NAD News-Service Bulletin)

Philanthropy — defined by Webster as love for mankind and helping mankind — has become a part of American industry. It is a business.

What is your attitude toward Philanthropy? Do you sincerely believe it benefits the people in this world? Or do you believe it's just a lot of foolishness — a lot of noise made by a few people who are trying to collect money for themselves? Perhaps, to many of us it seems as if many of our welfare organizations are doing just that, but let us study the operations of one such organization. Let's all take an inside peek, face a few facts and then evaluate the over-all picture.

The organization selected as an example of philanthropy is one in which you are all members — the NAD. The NAD is a welfare organization formed to help the deaf solve their own problems; and it too has become a business. Its business is service to the deaf. In terms of dollars, the NAD is a part of philanthropy which is the fourth largest industry in the United States. The reason NAD is a business is quite simple . . . It must have a monetary income in order to buy tangible materials

which will effectively carry out the objectives of that organization. NAD objectives are:

1. *To serve as a clearing house for information about the deaf.* This first objective, therefore, requires a place, an office, wherein such information can be obtained, stored, and disbursed. An office costs money. NAD only recently was able to afford such an expense and the fulfillment of this first objective, in Chicago, cost \$115 a month for rent. Because it was located too far from a NAD Officer for efficient supervising, the office was moved to Berkeley, Calif., where it now pays \$90 a month for a suite of rooms twice the size of those in Chicago and Pres. Burnes is now able to keep tab on all NAD business.

2. *To prepare and distribute publicity designed to enlighten the general public as to the true status of the deaf.* NAD's second objective is accomplished through the expenditure of money for reasons which are obvious. It takes money to get paper, to have printing done and to cover the cost of postage and mailing operations. Thousands of pamphlets have been mailed from the NAD office to people all over the world. Publicity such as the NAD is exhibiting at the Calif. State Fair also is purchased. The display was designed and made by Pres. Burnes. NAD provided the funds for paint, poster boards and other materials but BBB gave his time and labor free as did other who assisted in the exhibit. The exhibit requires a staff in attendance at all times; thus traveling and living expenses for that individual must be paid by the NAD. No, publicity is never cheap. The most economical newspaper publicity still requires paper, envelope and a stamp. If NAD is to expand its publicity, it will mean an even greater drain on its

Contributions from Clubs, Assns., Schools and Sponsors of NAD Rallies

Austin (Texas) Club of the Deaf	30.00
Berkeley-Oakland (Calif.) Aux-Frats	10.00
Billings (Montana) Silent Club	10.00
The Caravan Sunday School Class of Talladega, Alabama	8.75
California Assn. of the Deaf Local Convention Committee, Oakland, '52	29.49
Cameron Methodist Church of the Deaf, Cincinnati, Ohio	350.00
Cedarico (Iowa) Club for the Deaf	23.50
Graceville, Florida, Deaf Club	18.73
Greater Cincinnati Silent Club N.A.D. Night	68.63
Columbus (Indiana) Pep Club N.A.D. Night	15.50
Dallas Silent Club N.A.D. Night	75.05
District of Columbia Club of the Deaf N.A.D. Night	62.82
Fetters' Reunion (Ohio)	20.30
Fort Worth N.A.D. Night	65.00
Georgia Association of the Deaf	66.00
Girls Athletic Assn., Arizona School for Deaf	10.00
Great Falls (Montana) Silent Club	40.00
Hartford (Conn.) Club of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	50.00
Mr. Edward Herlan	100.00
Holy Cross Deaf Lutheran Church (St. Louis)	5.00
Illinois Assn. of the Deaf (1953 convention)	41.54
Iowa Association of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	50.00
Jacksonville, Fla., Association of the Deaf	21.55
Kansas City (Mo.) N.A.D. Night	136.78
Kentucky Association of the Deaf	50.00
The Laro Club	5.00
Little Rock Association for the Deaf	8.00
Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc.	5.00
Los Angeles Club N.A.D. Night	20.00
Louisiana Assn. of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	267.93
Lubbock Silent Club	10.00
Mascia Club (Mason City, Iowa)	15.18
Merry-Go-Rounders	10.00
Miami Society of the Deaf N.A.D. Night	20.00
Minnesota Alumni Association of Gallaudet College	10.00
Missouri Association of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	50.75
Montana Association of the Deaf	50.00
Northwestern Ohio Association of the Deaf	20.00
Olathe (Kansas) Club of the Deaf	14.00
Orange, N. J. Silent Club	10.00
Oregon Assn. of the Deaf N.A.D. Night (Portland)	24.75
Phoenix (Ariz.) YMCA Assn. of the Deaf	65.35
Portsmouth (Ohio) Assn. of the Deaf	7.00
Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Runde	100.00
Scranton (Pa.) Association of the Deaf	5.00
Silent Athletic Club of Denver N.A.D. Night	22.60
South Bend N.A.D. Night	37.83
South Bend Association of the Deaf Ladies' Club	18.60
South Dakota Association of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	36.00
Spartanburg, S. C. Bible Class of the Deaf	50.00
St. John's School for the Deaf, Milwaukee	25.00
Syracuse, N.Y., N.A.D. Rally	5.05
Tallahassee, Fla., Assn. of the Deaf Lodge	24.15
Toledo Deaf Motorists Club	10.00
Toledo Deaf N.A.D. Nights	301.30
Tucson, Ariz., Club for the Deaf	33.30
Union League of the Deaf	25.00
Vancouver Chapter, Wash. State Assn. of the Deaf	50.00
Waco (Texas) Silent Club	25.00
West Virginia Assn. of the Deaf N.A.D. Rally	233.46
Wichita (Kansas) Club of the Deaf	50.00

Address Contributions to: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, 2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, California

funds. It also means those funds must be replenished continually.

3. To promote and strive for the economic, educational and spiritual betterment of the deaf. Our third objective is partially accomplished by the expenditures explained in 1 and 2. It is further promoted by being "Johnny on the spot" — that is by making sure there is a NAD representative at all meetings which are relevant to the welfare of the deaf and which take place throughout the U. S. In these meetings lay the future of the deaf. Here decisions are made which tell us what we can or can't do. It is the job of the NAD to make sure the decisions are wise, just as beneficial to our interests. Again, such work costs money. There must be a fund available for the purpose of sending representatives all over the country whenever necessary. At present, our lack of funds prevents us from gaining entrance into many of these meetings. When available a volunteer pays his own way and acts as NAD representative and reporter. All too frequently, letter writing is our only means of expressing our views and beliefs at such affairs. Expansion of this program, which is in need of strengthening, would require the full time of one person and that person would have to be salaried with a traveling expense account. NAD cannot afford it now.

4. To prevent discrimination against the deaf in employment, legislation and other fields. A recent example of unfair discrimination against the deaf in employment and its cost to combat it occurred when Pres. Burnes attended the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf in Santa Fe last April. Through his flight from Oakland to Santa Fe (and return) which cost \$114.13, Burnes stressed the value of deaf teachers in our educational system. This trip helped to combat a policy which would not only ban deaf teachers, but would further an educational theory of which you NAD members cannot and do not approve. Again, we must have money ready at all times to cover the cost of counteracting situations like this whenever they arise.

5. To maintain a helpful union with state and local associations and organizations of the deaf, the activities of which tend to promote the general welfare of the deaf. NAD carries out number 5 in various ways — most of which require a good deal of money. There is a constant interchange of ideas, suggestions and helping hands stretched back and forth between the NAD and these organizations. Foremost is information which is sent to all these organizations. The materials used are paper, stamps and manpower. Representatives are sent to the various state conventions; and letters answering queries, giving counsel, etc. are sent daily — even fi-

nancial support is given to organizations whose need so justifies it. By spending the money to maintain close ties with all other similar organizations, we are building strong connections which will unite and strengthen our efforts toward common goals. Cash support of a state association's program is naturally infrequent. In simple truth, NAD's income is usually not large enough to cover such a service.

The cost of promoting NAD objectives has been explained, but there is another expenditure without which NAD objectives would be only words on paper. That is the office equipment and staff. There are two salaried employees in the NAD office. They turn the multitude of directions and ideas of NAD members and officers into actual fact. For their work these workers receive a combined gross salary of \$449 a month. Machines such as typewriters, duplicators, etc., which are necessary for smooth and economical operation of any business have been purchased. There are desks, filing cabinets and other office furniture which have been installed. All this equipment costs money and the maintenance and additions are necessary to a business so long as it operates.

Lastly, the office stages a program (the real headaches of any philanthropic organization) of maintaining and increasing its income. Letters to prospective members and pledge reminders to membership pledgers are sent out constantly. NAD Rally Nights are promoted: speakers and entertainers are sent around the country on fund raising missions. The Bulletin is issued and numerous other perceptible services are offered in order to maintain your interest and support. The dollar interest received from the money NAD invests in these projects has enabled the NAD to become the organization it is today. The money needed to work on NAD objectives 1 through 5 was supplied by these fund-raising campaigns.

All totaled? It is estimated the cost of operating the NAD business has averaged about \$850.00 a month. For improved operations and for expansion of our program, it is estimated that NAD needs approximately \$300 more per month. These additional funds would be spent on furthering our objectives — they would, indeed, strengthen and guarantee the results which NAD objectives are set up to obtain.

Now, let's evaluate all this. The fact that the NAD was formed by the deaf themselves and its progress from the time it was formed to the present justifies its existence. The remaining question is — is it necessary that it continue? Drawing an obvious conclusion from all the previously stated positive facts, the answer is definitely Y-E-S!

If the deaf should ever become so

lazy or thoughtless that they would be content to allow other powerful and rich organizations to lift the responsibilities of their own betterment from their shoulders, it is likely that such would mark the decline of their usefulness and freedom.

To improve and strengthen NAD's ability to help you, much more money should be spent in pursuit of the objectives which are at present necessarily lax due to limited finances. The capital for improved operations and for maintaining our present business must come from NAD membership.

For freedom and independence — for equal rights — isn't it worth the support of your own big business? The N.A.D.? Then GIVE and KEEP ON GIVING! Pass the word on to your friends. If they are deaf, they must share the responsibility also!

N.A.D. Secretary Moves

Robert M. Greenmun, Secretary-Treasurer of the N.A.D., has moved from Rome, New York, to St. Augustine, Florida, where he and Mrs. Greenmun have accepted positions at the Florida School for the Deaf. They had been on the staff of the New York School at Rome for the past few years.

To make the move to Florida, Secretary Greenmun rented a moving van in Jacksonville, Florida, and drove it to Rome, packed up their belongings, and drove it to St. Augustine, all within four days' time.

Mr. Greenmun's address now is P. O. Box 1542, St. Augustine, Florida.

Schedule of Membership Fees and Dues

Annual Membership, \$2.00.
Life Membership: \$20.00.

Century Club (open to any person, couple, association, etc.), \$100.00.
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1-54

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF CENTURY CLUB

A ROSTER OF MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE N.A.D. WHOSE GENEROSITY IN DONATING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR MORE WILL HELP MAKE POSSIBLE THE MAINTENANCE AND GROWTH OF THE HOME OFFICE OF THE N.A.D.

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